MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE DECCAN 1658-1707

(With special reference to Maharashtra)

Thesis submitted for the Degree of Ph.D.
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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the work incorporated in thesis entitled " Mughal Administration of the Deccan 1658 - 1707 (with special reference to Maharashtra) " submitted by Mr. Syed Dawood Ashraf was carried out by him under my supervision. Such material as has been obtained from other sources has been acknowledged in the thesis.

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C O N T E N T S

1. Acknowledgements

2. Abbreviations :

3. A brief Summary of the thesis

4. Chapter-I : Introduction
   a) Historical Backdrop
   b) Sources

5. Chapter-II : Administrative Divisions of the Mughal provinces of the Deccan.

6. Chapter-III : Administrative Organisation

7. Chapter-IV : Revenue Administration

8. Chapter-V : Mughal Army

9. Chapter-VI : Epilogue

10. Bibliography

11. Photo-copies of original Persian Documents.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

The regional history and administration under the Mughal has been neglected subject for research for a long period. The scholars however diverted their attention towards this subject but they took up the regions of North India at first. The scholars showed interest in the study of the Mughal Deccan and its parts during different periods and their administration recently. But the systematic study of the Mughal administration for the period 1658-1707 was not taken up so far.

Prof. A.R. Kulkarni suggested this important topic to me and persuaded me to work on it to fill-up the lacuna. It was in the knowledge of Prof. Kulkarni that I am the Incharge Archivist of the Mughal Records Section, A.P. State Archives, Hyderabad which possesses very valuable documents pertaining to the period under study. So he wanted me to utilise a large number of unexplored original Persian documents for my research work. I do not find words to express my deep gratitude to Prof. A.R.Kulkarni, former Head of History Department, University of Poona for his valuable guidence and the interest evinced by him

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A B B R E V I A T I O N S

1. Ain	Abul Fazl	Ain-i-Akbari
2. A.P.S.A.	Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad.	
3. Aurangzeb.	Jadunath Sarkar.	History of Aurangzeb
4. C.D.A.D.	S.A.I.Tirmizi.	Calender of Acquired Documents (1402-1719)
5. D.B.D.	Anonymous	Deh-be-Dehi
6. Doc.	Document	
7. Habib	Irfan Habib	The Agrarian system of Mughal India.
8. I.J.C.	Inayat Jung Collection of National Archives of India, New Delhi.	
9. Irvine	William Irvine	The Army of the Indian Mogh
10. M.A.	Saqi Musteid Khan.	Maasir-i-Alamgiri.
11. Mirat	Ali Muhammad Khan.	Mirat-i-Ahmadi
12. ML.	Khafi Khan	Muntakhab ul Lubab
13. M.U.	Shahnawaz Khan	Maasir ul Umara
14. Qureshi	Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.	The Administration of the Mughul Empire.
15. Richards	J.F. Richards	Mughal Administration in Golconda.
16. Sarkar	Jadunath Sarkar	Mughal Administration
17. S.D.	Munim Khan	Sawanih-i-Deccan
18. S.D.A.	Yusuf Husain Khan	Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign.
19. S.W.D.	Yusuf Husain Khan	Selected Waqai of the Deccan.
20. T.D.	Bhimsen.	Tarikh-i-Dilkasha.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE THESIS

The basic aim of this study is to bring into spotlight some of the relatively less known and less explored aspects of the Mughal Administration in the Deccan. The study encompasses the wide range of information that could be gathered and analysed to have an insight into the various spheres of Mughal administration in the Deccan during the period under study. The study is divided into five distinct chapters, each dealing elaborately with a particular field of the administration tracing its formulation, development and implementation.

The First Chapter:

The first chapter " Introduction " consists of two sections. (1) The background History (2) The analysis of the sources. The first section traces the steady Mughal advance into the Deccan from the time of Akbar till 1707. The Administrative changes and various developments that were taking place simultaneously are also dwelt upon in this section, extending upto the end of Shahjahan's reign.

In the second section of this chapter, the sources on which the thesis is based and developed, are discussed. The sources include the original Persian documents pertaining to the period under study preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad and the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

The Second Chapter:

This chapter goes into the administrative set up, giving a description of the territorial division of the six subas (provinces) of the Mughal Deccan. The main sources of this part of the study are the original contemporary Persian Manuscripts available in the library of the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad.

The Third Chapter:

The administrative set up in the Deccan at the provincial level during the period under study is discussed in the third chapter. This chapter goes deeper into the status, functions and responsibilities of the important functionaries of the Suba, such as, Subedar, Diwan,

Bakshi, Waqai-Nevis and Qazi. The powers vested in these functionaries and the exercise of these powers by them have been analysed and examined critically in this chapter. The inherent limitations in the powers of the some of the top ranking functionaries particularly the Subedar, have been brought to light in this chapter.

The Fourth Chapter:

Having dealt with the basic aspects of the Mughal Administration, the evolution and the Working of the administrative system in the earlier chapters, the fourth chapter is devoted to the revenue administration. The chapter deals with the various aspects of Mughal revenue set up and administration in the Deccan. It contains an exhaustive study of the revenue reforms introduced and implemented just before the beginning of the period under study. The significance of the revenue reforms with particulars reference to the good results they yielded, has been brought in this part of the study. Some important land revenue regulations contained in the farmans of Augangzeb have been narrated. The distribution of lands such as Khalisa land, jagir land, Madad maash land and inam land have been analysed. Regarding resum and peshkash new

information has come to light. The economic conditions during the period have also been examined.

The Fifth Chapter:

From the Revenue administration in the fourth chapter we come to Mughal army in the fifth chapter. In this chapter the composition of Mughal army has been looked into in its various aspects. The rules and regulations to which the army set up was subjected to, have been fully discussed. The chapter deals with the procedures regarding maintenance of descriptive rolls, branding and verification of horses and tabinan (retainers) of the nobles, attendance of the mansabdars and their retainers and payment of their salaries in detail for the first time. Some salient features of the Mughal army in the Deccan during the period under study have also been described. Here again the basis of the information has been the original Persian documents pertaining to the period from 1658 to 1707 preserved in the Archival Institutions.

The Sixth Chapter:

In this chapter the conclusions of the study are summarised.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1. Historical Backdrop:

The expansion of the Mughal Empire in the south right from the period of Akbar to the end of the reign of Aurangzeb is not merely military operations, victories and annexation of territories to the empire; but it was in fact the history of almost 100 years of Mughal diplomatic skill, political moves, military power and strategy and introduction of mansabdari and jagirdari system and revenue administration in the Deccan.

After the fall of the Bahmanis the five following small kingdoms came into existence in the Deccan.

(1) Kingdom of Berar:

The province of Berar was the first to break its relation with the Bahmani Kingdom. The dynasty founded by Fathullah in 1484 came to be known as the Imad Shahi dynasty because the founder held the title of the Imad-ul-Mulk. The capital of this kingdom was at Elichpur.

This dynasty lasted for a period of 90 years and it was annexed by Ahmadnagar Kingdom in 1574.

(2) Kingdom of Bidar:

Qasim Barid got himself independent of Mahmud Shah Bahmani in 1492. However, Ali Barid the third Sultan of this dynasty assumed the title of Shah. This dynasty came to an end when it was annexed by the Kingdom of Bijapur in 1609.

(3) Kingdom of Ahmadnagar

(4) Kingdom of Bijapur

(5) Kingdom of Golconda

In addition to the above mentioned five kingdoms there was a small kingdom of Khandesh in the Deccan. Babur, the founder of Mughal dynasty in India extended his conquests in India from the Punjab, to the frontiers of Bengal and from the Himalayas to Gwalior. He had hardly any time to consolidate his empire as he lived for only a year after his last victory. Humayun lost

his kingdom and recovered it after a period of 16 years but his second reign lasted hardly for seven months. In this way the 1st two Mughal rulers had no real opportunity to consolidate their position in the North and divert their attention to the South.

It was Akbar who converted the insecure and precarious situation of the Mughal empire into strong and consolidated position and conquered the whole of North India. Having firmly established his authority in the North, it was difficult for Akbar, a determined imperialist as he was, to resist the temptation of turning his victory march towards the South. His adventurous design led to the annexation of the Kingdoms in the Deccan. The dynastic quarrel among the Muslim states of the Deccan provided the ground for Akbar to extend his authority to the provinces of the Deccan.

In the beginning Akbar tried to bring the rulers of the Deccan states under his control through diplomatic mission. He sent emmissaries to Khandesh, Bijapur and Golconda to persuade the respective Sultans to recognise his over-lordship and to pay tribute.

Akbar received allegiance from Miran Mubarak Shah of Khandesh in 972 H/1564[1] and from Murtuza Nizam Shah I from Ahmadnagar in 981/1573.[2] Akbar sent a force under the leadership of Shahabuddin Ahmad Khan in Isfandar, 984/1577 with instruction that mild diplomatic discourses should be tried first to subdue the rulers of the Deccan and force should be used in case of resistance by them and even while doing so the security of the people of the Deccan should be taken care of.[3]

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1. Abul Fazl, Akbar Nama, Vol., II, p.230
2. Ibid., Vol., III, pp. 77-78
3. Ibid., p. 198

Akbar used this diplomatic method of deputing eminent persons for tendering their Counsels to the rulers of the Deccan to submit their allegiance to the Mughal Emperor. This political strategy constituted a series of diplomatic missions which continued till 1592 and by that time the war drums were not sounded. The representatives of Akbar on such missions were preaching the gospel of the Mughal authority in the Deccan but their efforts could not produce the desired results. Having been unsuccessful in his peaceful endeavours Akbar decided to resort to military operations against the Kingdoms of the Deccan and turned his arms first against Ahmadnagar. The time was favourable for Mughal invasion as there were internal disputes in Ahmadnagar and one of the factions sought the interference of Akbar.

In the year 1002/1593 Raja Man Singh was deputed in the Deccan. Prince Murad who was already in the Deccan was ordered to be ready to lead Campaign.[1] The Mughal forces moved towards Ahmadnagar on 5th Isfandar, 1004/1595. Murad laid siege to Ahmadnagar which was gallantly defended by Chand Bibi. But it was difficult for her to resist the attack for longer period and she was compelled to

1. Ibid., P.P. 647-48

accept a treaty by which she agreed to cede Berar to Akbar in April, 1596.

Chand Bibi once saved the city of Ahmadnagar from Mughal attack and had the correct estimate of the strength and power of the Mughals. As such she wanted to avoid any clash with the Mughals in future but the dispute regarding the bounderies of Berar and Court intrigues again involved her in a conflict with Akbar against her wishes. Prince Daniyal was sent with an army to besiege Ahmadnagar. Chand Bibi, realising the strength of her forces and finding herself under the clutches of intrigues entered into negotiations with the Mughals. But the conspiretors murdered Chand Bibi as her policy was not liked by them and in 1600 the imperial troops captured the city and the yound king Burhan Nizam Shah was sent as a state prisoner to Gwalior. The greater part of this kingdom had allegiance to Murtuza Nizam Shah II who was set up by the nobles of Ahmadnagar to succeed Burhan Shah. The portion occupied by the Mughals was enough to form a province of the empire.

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1. Ibid., pp. 647-48

In the beginning of Deccan Compaign, Khandesh had submitted to Akbar but afterwards the new rulers withdrew their allegiance which made Akbar to invade Khandesh. After taking its capital Burhanpur the Mughal forces laid siege to Asirgarh. It fell to the Mughals in 1601 after offering a strong resistance for a period of one year and Khandesh ceased to exist as a State. After the capture of fort of Asirgarh the military operation of Akbar in the Deccan came to an end.

The newly conqured territories by Akbar in the Deccan were divided into three Subas and prince Daniyal was appointed as Subader of these Subas.

Akbar himself was present in the Deccan and after the capture of the fort of Asirgarh and organisation of the administration of the Mughal Subas in the Deccan he left for Agra as his eldest son Salim was in rebellion.

Jahangir was also eager to enforce his authority in the Deccan and his campaigns in the Deccan lasted throughout his reign but without much success, Jahangir had been sending his re-inforcement to the Deccan right from

1018/1609 and had entered into negotiation with Ibrahim Adil Shah II in 1019/1610 by sending Mir Jamaluddin Husain Inju. According to Jahangir himself Mir Jamaluddin Husain Inju was sent to the Deccan at the request of Adil Shah and other rulers of the Deccan. He reached Bijapur on 22nd Shaban, 1019/1610 and was given a reception at a distance of a few miles from the city by Adil Shah himself.[1]

Prince Daniyal died in early 1604 in the Deccan and since his death a state of war had almost continously prevailed between the remainant of Ahmadnagar kingdom and the Mughal officers holding command on the Southern frontiers of the empire. Here the Mughals were suffering a set back because of the internal rivalry and quarrels of the Mughals generals. Other factor contributing to the failure of the Mughals was the presence of Malik Ambar, the able minister of Ahmadnagar State. In 1610 Malik Amber retrieved Ahmadnagar. He then forced the Mughal troops to retire to Burhanpur and harass them by frequent attacks. The subsequent reinforcements sent by Jahangir were also of no use. Then Jahangir realised that the Deccan strategy could not be carried out successfully by Prince Parvez and therefore he entrusted the Deccan

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1. Jahangir, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, pp. 85-89

Campaign to the Prince Khurram in 1616.

Prince Khurram handled the Deccan situation with such diplomatic tact that he succeeded in receiving allegiance from the rulers of the Deccan without drawing his sword against them. The peshkash collected by Khurram was so enormous that such a huge peshkash was never offered to any contemporary rulers.

By 11th Shawwal, 1026/2nd October, 1617 Khurram entered Mandu with peshkash offered from Adil Shah, Qutb Shah and other rulers of the Deccan. Prince Khurram was received warmly by Jahangir and favoured not only with an enhancement but also with the title of Shahjahan.[1]

The situation was quiet in the Deccan for a short period. Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda kingdoms entered into an alliance and Malik Amber organised a huge army with Marabtha Cavalary. The allied forces could give a retrieve to the Mughal upto Burhanpur and Ahmadnagar and both Balaghat and Painghat were taken over by Malik Ambar. Jahangir says that by the end of 1029/1620 he deputed Shah Jahan again to lead the Deccan

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1. Ibid., pp. 195-196

campaign who in the middle of the year 1030/1621 subjugated the allied Deccan forces and forced Malik Amber to execute a treaty according to which he had to pay a tribute and reperiations of war.[1]

Shah Jahan was occupied for some months in reorganising the administration of the recovered territories and on receiving the news of serious illness of his father he left the Deccan.

In 1622 Nurjahan manipulated to get Pervez declared as heir-apparent which led Shahjahan to turn a rebel against Jahangir. It was by this time that the health of Jahangir was deteriorating. Under such circumstances the Mughal hold over the Deccan became weak at least till 1626 when Shah Jahan withdrew his rebellion, submitted his apologies to Jahangir and was again at the helm of affairs in the Deccan. The other important factor due to which the Mughals could not get strong hold on the Deccan was Malik Amber. They could not make much headway in the Deccan as Malik Amber effectively opposed their progress till his death in 1626.

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1. Ibid., p. 337

With the accession of Shah Jahan the Mughal Campaign in the Deccan got fresh momentum and new vigour. Shah Jahan in his Deccan policy was more successful than Jahangir and Akbar.

When Shah Jahan came to the throne he confirmed the services of Khan Jahan as the subadar of the Deccan and ordered him to recover the old territories. But the latter did not comply with the orders and so he was replaced by a more efficient officer Khan Zaman.[1]

Murtuza Nizam Shah II of Ahmednagar extended warm welcome to Khan Jahan who turned to be a rebel against the Mughal empire and reached the Deccan from the North. Murtuza Nizam Shah confered fiefs upon Khan Jahan and upon his principal followers. This reinforcements enabled Murtuza Nizam Shah to expel the Mughal Officers from their posts in the Balaghat. The situation was so serious that Shah Jahan himself had to proceed to the Deccan. He arrived at Burhanpur on 1st March, 1630.

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1. Abdul Hamid Lahauri, Badshah Nama, Vol., 1, p.199

After imprisonment and murder of Murtuza Nizam Shah II, Shah Jahan asked Fath Khan, son of Malik Amber to surrender all the jewels and elephants of Nizam Shah.[1] When Fath Khan made delay in complying with the order, Shah Jahan ordered Rustam Khan and Vazir Khan to capture Daulatabad. Fath Khan realised the alarmed situation and send his apology for his conduct.

Soon after Abdul Rasul son of Fath Khan arrived at Court and presented to the Emperor 30 elephants, 9 horses and jewellery worth of Rs. 8,000/-.[2] When Fath Khan agreed in reciting Khutba and striking coins in his name Shah Jahan was satisfied and left Burhanpur.[3]

The Mughals occupied the fort of Daulatabad[4] under the command of Mahabat Khan on 17th June, 1633. The Mughal operations were protracted and sometimes complicated by the treachery of the officers in the Mughal army. Mahabat Khan overcame very difficult situations and got success under unfavourable circumstances. The campaign against Daulatabad and its occupation marked the second stage in the annexation of Ahmadnagar Kingdom.

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1. Ibid., p.402
2. Ibid., pp.409-10
3. Ibid., p.422
4. Ibid., pp.496-531

The capture of Daulatabad, the great fort of the Nizam Shahi dynasty was an important success for the Mughals but it did not bring peace and order in the newly conquered territories. In addition to it the Nizam Shahi Officers either continued to govern over a large portion of the kingdom or transferred their allegiance to Bijapur. It means that Shah Jahan's Ist Campaign in Deccan, and the capture of Daulatabad fort did not prove a real success.

So Shah Jahan left Agra on 21st September, 1635 with the intention of visiting Daulatabad and completing the subjugation of Ahmadnagar.[1] From Handiya on the narbada he despatched envoys to Adil Shah and Qutub Shah to warn them of disastrous consequences if they attempted to interrupt or refuse to cooperate with him in his attempts to restore peace in the country annexed by him.[2] Abdullah Qutb Shah sent a submissive reply which was regarded as satisfactory. But Muhammad Adil Shah who had annexed some of the southern districts of the Kingdom of Ahmadnagar did not submit easily. The imperial army took the field against Shahji and Muhammad Adil Shah. The Mughal armies caused great devastation in Bijapur

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1. Ibid., Vol., I, Part II, pp. 104-5
2. Ibid., p.130

State and compelled Adil Shah to sue for peace. Shrotly after hearing this Shahji who lost many forts offered to enter in the imperial service. The young prince of Ahmadnagar was sent to Gwaliar and Muhammad Adil Shah after accepting the position of a vassal and promising to pay tribute regularly was allowed to retain some of the Northern Districts of the former kingdom of Ahmadnagar. The rest of the Nizam Shahi dominion was declared annexed to the Mughal empire.

The deed of submission concluded by Abdullah Qutb Shah in May, 1636 rendered him absolutely submissive to the Mughals. A few salient features of the deed of submission were that (1) the name of the Iranian monarch should be replaced by the name of the Mughal Emperor in the Khutba, (2) the Gold and Silver coins would be struck with dies sent by the Mughal Emperor, (3) A tribute of 2 Lakhs hons equal to Rs. 8 lakhs would be remitted to the imperial treasury from 9th regnal year of Shah Jahan and (4) Abdullah Qutb Shah would prove a sincere friend to the friends of the Mughal empire and enemies to its enemies.[1]

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1. Muhammad Salih Kamboh, Amal-i-Salih, Vol., II, pp.188-190

ग्रंथालय

After restoring peace in the Deccan Shah Jahan left in July, 1636. The Mughal Deccan was divided into four provinces and the Viceroyalty of these 4 provinces was conferred on Aurangzeb.

Soon after the beginning of the first Viceroyalty of Aurangzeb the forts of Udgir and Ausa were captured and afterwards Baglana was annexed.[1] In addition to this there were some minor operations during this period.

Aurangzeb's policy during his second Viceroyalty was to encroach upon if possible to conquer the kingdom of Bijapur and Golconda in order to enrich himself with their resources to strengthen his position to contest the war of succession.

On the excuse of imprisonment of Mir Jumla's family Aurangzeb attacked Golconda in 1656. The forces of Prince Muhammad Sultan plundered Hyderabad and Abdullah Qutb Shah field from his capital to the fort of Golconda. Aurangzeb then appeared on the scene and prepared to open the siege of Golconda but Abul Qutb Shah's agents succeeded

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1. Jadunath Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol.,I & II, pp. 38-39 and p.46 (Aurangzeb)

in securing the support of Dara and Jahanara, who persuaded their father to issue orders to Aurangzeb to quit the kingdom of Golconda.

The turn of Bijapur came after Golconda. There was disorder in the state and so Aurangzeb got permission to invade Bijapur Kingdom. Mir Jumla was sent to his aid. Bidar and Kalyani were taken by the imperialists and Ali Adil Shah sued for peace. The peace was concluded on the condition of the cession of the fortresses of Bidar, Kalyani and Parenda and the payment of indemnity of ten millions of rupees.

The administration of the Mughal provinces in the Deccan improved considerably during Shah Jahan's reign particularly during the second Viceroyalty of Aurangzeb. The Mughal Deccan was divided into two portions i.e. Painghat and Balaghat with its own Diwan for the purpose of revenue administration. Murshid Quli Khan accompanied Aurangzeb when he came to Deccan for the second time as the Subedar. Murshid Quli Khan, who was the Diwan of Balaghat in the beginning became the Diwan of the entire Deccan afterwards. He was very able, honest and hard-working

officer. The land revenue reform introduced by Murshid Quli Khan in the Deccan yielded very good results.

Aurangzeb made various improvements in other branches of administration also. He increased the number of the officials considerably and provided the budget for this purpose. He dismissed old and incompetent persons or removed them to minor posts. He selected a number of officers of proven ability and gave them important posts. He left able officers undisturbed in their old Jagirs if they were good or gave them better ones if they were unproductive.[1]

Aurangzeb came to the throne on 21st July, 1658.[2] As his attention was engaged in North India during the first half of his reign he left the Deccan to his Subadars. There were only a few successes but no decisive results were achieved by the Mughals in the Deccan during the first half of Aurangzeb's reign.

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1. Ibid., Vol., I & II p.173
2. Saqi Mustaid Khan, Maasir-i-Alamgiri, p.4 (M.A.)

When Bahadur Khan, the Subadar of the Deccan left for the court in early September, 1677 during the nineteenth year of Aurangzeb's reign, the Mughal gains were the forts and districts of Parenda in November, 1660, Sholapur in July, 1668, Naldurg in May 1677 and Kulbarga in July, 1677.[1]

Aurangzeb came to the Deccan with the main intention and aim to watch and check the activities of his rebel son Akbar, Sambhaji the Maratha King and the rulers of Bijapur and Golconda.

For a period of four years after the failure of Dilar Khan in 1680 nothing decisive was done by the Mughals against Bijapur as they were busy opposing Sambhaji and Akbar.

The last Mughal siege began in April, 1685. Due to discord and mutual jealousy among the Mughal Commanders the desired result could not be achieved early. So Aurangzeb himself went to Bijapur and pressed the siege vigorously.

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1. Aurangzeb, Vol., IV, p.168

Bijapur was captured on 12th September, 1686. It was made a regular Suba of the Mughal empire and Rahdulleh Khan was appointed nezim (Viceroy) of Bijapur.[1]

Aurangzeb was unhappy with Abul Hasan of Golconda for many reasons. A letter from Abul Hasan against Aurangzeb to his agent in the imperial camp was intercepted during Mughal siege of Bijapur. It added to the displeasure of Aurangzeb and so he sent on a strong force to seize Hyderabad in July, 1685.[2] After the fall of Bijapur the Mughals were free to deal with the kingdom of Golconda with full force.

On 14th January, 1687 Aurangzeb started for the conquest of Golconda.[3] Here also there were bitter personal jealousies among the Mughal officers which delayed the capture of fort of Golconda.

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1. M.A., p. 172
2. Richard Burn (ed.), The Cambridge History of India, Vol., IV, p.286
3. M.A., p. 176

The Qutb Shahi Kingdom of Golconda fell to the Mughals on 21st September, 1687. It was annexed to the Mughal empire and it turned into an additional suba[1] of the Deccan. After the annexation of Golconda the number of subas of the Mughal Deccan increased from four to six, the fifth being Bijapur.

Soon after the conquest of Golconda the Mughal compaign was directed against Pam Nayak of Sagar, who submitted and gave up his fort on 28th November, 1687.[2] His country then was annexed to the Mughal empire.

Shivaji's possessions of Konkan remained intact till his death in 1680. But by the end of 1689 all northern Konkan and much of South Konkan passed into the hands of the Mughals.[3]

When Zulfiqar Khan conquered Jinji on 6th Shaban 1109H/7th February, 1698[4] the Poligars accepted Mughal suzerainty. Thus the territory upto Rameshwaram came under the Mughals rule by the end of 17th century.

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1. Ibid., pp. 182-183
2. Ibid., p. 186
3. Aurangzeb vol., V, pp. 150-151
4. M.A. p. 238

It is true that till the death of Aurangzeb the Mughals were busy in capturing forts in different regions of the Deccan. But towards the closing years of Aurangzeb the Mughal grip was beginning to loosen and a see-saw battle with the Marathas started for establishing supremacy over the forts. A fort captured by the Mughals used to be recaptured by the Marathas from the weak Mughals garrison. The Mughals used to regroup and lay siege of the forts grabbed by the Marathas after a year or so.

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1. Aurangzeb, Vol. V, p. 14

2. SOURCES

The sources of this research thesis may be broadly classified in the following main categories:

I - Primary Sources:

1) Persian documents preserved in the archival institutions.

2) Unpublished rare Persian manuscripts preserved in various institutions.

3) Published contemporary Persian books.

4) English translation of contemporary Persian books.

It may be noted that well-known Persian works (either Persian text or English translation) such as Akbar-nameh, Ain-i-Akberi, Tuzak-i-Jehangiri etc. have not been included in the discussion. Only important and less known books which exclusively pertain to the period under study are discussed ~~here~~ here.

5) Europeans sources.

6) Catalogues and calendars of Persian documents.

II - Secondary Sources:

1) Modern Works

I. Primary Sources:

1(a) Persian documents pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb preserved in A.P. State Archives:

The Andhra Pradesh State Archives is a treasure house of valuable records of enormous volume ranging from the ~~medical~~ medieval period to this date. So far Persian records are concerned this is one of the richest repository of Persian records.

Among the various categories of records preserved in A.P. State Archives the category of the Mughal record is the oldest one. It is true that the category of records " Farmans and Sanads of the Deccan Sultan " contain still older documents but these are a disjoined lot of about hundred individual documents which do not form part of any series. On the other hand the number of documents in the category of Mughal records is much larger and the documents have link, with one another and they are running in chronological order. As such they form series of records.

The Mughal records mainly pertain to the reigns of Shah Jahan (1628-1658 A.D.) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707 A.D.). The number of documents pertaining to the reign of Shah Jahan is about 5,000 and quantum of documents pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb is more than 1,50,000.

These valuable documents became a part of the treasure of this Archives in an interesting manner. In the year 1916 the then Accountant General of Hyderabad, in one of his tours of inspection discovered that a large fund of old documents was dumped in one of the halls in the fort of Arak of Aurangzeb (Headquarters of the Mughal Deccan), in which the Subadari (a regional Commissioner's office) was housed. He took interest in their preservation and he reported the matter to the then head of the Department of Daftari-Diwani. Immedietely steps were taken to salvage and transfer these records to the Daftari-Diwani in Hyderabad which graduallly turned into A.P. State Archives.

These valuable records were in chaotic and pell mell conditions in unsorted bundles without any reference media. The Government of Andhra Pradesh keeping the

importance of these documents in view and to cater to the need of the research scholars sanctioned the scheme of compiling the catalogue of documents pertaining to Aurangzeb's reign in 1975.

The classification and arrangement in chronological order and the work of compiling the catalogues are being done simultaneously. More than 10,000 documents covering Ist to 6th regnal year of Aurangzeb's reign have been catalogued, Out of which 2 catalogues pertaining to Ist to 5th Regnal years have been published and the press copy of third catalogue pertaining to the 6th regnal year is ready for publication. Nearly 3/4 work of classification and arrangement has also been completed and the remaining work is in progress.

The examination of these documents shou that the paper used is hand-made and is of a strong fabric. That is the reason why the records are generally in good state of preservation withstanding the ravages of time. The experts are of the opinion that the records being created now in the country under different agencies may perish after a period of 100 years whereas these archival

records have a much longer life.

Regarding the physical features of these document, they are written in Persian language in 'Shikista' a style of writing very difficult to decipher, on Indian hand made paper of average size of 8"x4½" and the ink used black indelible Indian ink. Each document generally contains chronology in terms of Arabic months and regnal years or in terms of Ilahi month and regnal years. In many cases the names and days are also indicated. Most of the documents bear impression of seals. The nature of the documents is given on the top of beginning of it as 'farman, nishan, siha-i-huzur, 'parwana, parwancha, roznamche-i-waqai, qabzul wasul and arz-o-chehra, etc.

Some of the historians are of the opinion that Mughal Government was a paper Government. They mean to say that every action was recorded on paper. Their statement has been substantiated by going through these documents e.g. after the verification of trooper or branding of a horse a yaddasht (Memorandum) was issued to that effect and it contained the extract of the

dastak (Orders) issued for verifying the trooper or branding the horse with all other details very minutely.

These documents throw flood of light on various aspects of the Mughal administration in the Deccan such as administrative organisation, revenue and military administration. The subject dealt with is broadly classified as below:-

1) Grant enhancement, decrease, termination and transfer of Jagirs.
2) Grant, promotion, reduction, and termination of mansab.
3) Reports on the hal hasil of the area held by the Jagirdars.
4) The reports of the Mughal Vaqai nevis from the kingdom of Golconda.
5) Memoranda containing imperial orders.
6) Diaries of the Courts.
7) Posting and attendance of mansabdars.
8) Verification of troopers and branding of their horses.

9) Descriptive rolls of troopers of Mansabdars and Jagirdars.

10) Cash payment to Mansabdars and payment of salaries to other Government officials.

11) Report about the strength of Ahshams present at the chaukis of various forts.

For presenting a true picture of any aspects of history nothing can be more reliable than the documentary evidence. Hence the present day historians fully recognize the extreme importance of records and documents in reconstructing the history of the past.

A good number of standard books on different aspects of Mughal history have been brought out so far. But majority of these books have been based on the contemporary history books and the archival documents have been seldom used.

It is a fact that utilisation of the Mughal documents preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives will add in great measure to the research value particularly where the research concerns the history of the Mughal Deccan.

I (b): Inayat Jung Collection preserved in National Archives of India, New Delhi.

This Collection was purchased by the National Archives of India, New Delhi in 1961 from Inayat Jung Bahadur, (whose forefather was the Chief Minister of Nizam Ali Khan) the 2nd Nizam of Hyderabad in the late 18th century. There are about 1,50,000 documents pertaining to the period from 1680 to 1761. This collection may be broadly divided into 2 groups viz. (1) Mughal Imperial records 1680 to 1724 and (2) Asafjahi records from 1724 onwards. There may be nearly 15,000 documents pertaining to the period of Aurangzeb i.e. the period under study. This is the 2nd biggest collection of documents pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb, A.P.State Archives being the first one.

Reports, fiscal papers and various types of Memoranda were sent regularly by the provincial Diwans and Bakshis of the six provinces to the Diwan or the Bakshi of the Deccan. The collection ~~in~~ of National Archives consists of the copies of those documents which were kept in the Imperial Chancellory at Aurengabad.

The brittle documents of this collection have been treated with Chiffon, placed in a docket containing the summary of their contents along with its accession number.

The documents are in Persian language. The script is 'Shikaste', very difficult to read and decipher. Some documents have marginal endorsement in Modi language. Mostly these documents bear the official seals and the dates and years have been expressed in Hijra month and the regnal year. The papers used is handmade and the script of the document has been written in black indellible Indian ink. The form of each type of documents was standardised (proforma) and it was being adhered to rigidly. It is true that these documents by themselves are very difficult to decipher, but the standardisation helps us to make out the content and purpose of each of the documents.

In this collection most of the papers are those which were originated in the office of the Diwan of a province or in the office of the provincial Bakhshi. As such they are fiscal papers or they deal with payment of salaries etc. But these documents threw enough

light on the revenue administration in the Deccan during the period under study. The revenue papers include; (i) order to provincial Diwans to furnish revenue account of the area under their jurisdiction for royal perusal (ii) revenue account of the parganas and sarkars of the Subas of the Deccan, (iii) List of Zamindars, (iv) parwanas granting rusum and inam to Zamindars of the Deccan, (v) tashud-namas of the intermediate Zamindars accepting to deposit peshkash, (vi) petition of Zamindars for relexing the terms of realising of peshkash, (vii) inam to Zamindars who have supported the imperial cause, (viii) Orders for confiscating lands on which Zamindars had taken possession with-out making payment of peshkash (ix) Order to Government official to avoid delay in depositing the revenue in the treasury, (x) Order to deposit the entire revenue illegally realised from the Khalisa land and (xi) Orders to follow the pattern of Hindusten in maintaining the revenue records of the Deccan.

2) Unpublished rare Persian Manuscripts preserved in various institutions:

Rare Persian contemporary manuscripts have been

utilised for the preparation of this monograph. Some of the important manuscripts are discussed below:

(e) Deh-be-Dehi:

Persian manuscript of Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad No. 373.

The administrative division of the six subas of the Deccan with their revenue account for the period of Aurangzeb is available in this manuscript preserved in A.P. State Archives, It appears that it was completed soon after the period of Aurangzeb. This manuscript is yet unpublished and it runs into 476 pages.

The entire book is devoted to the statistical details of the provinces of the Deccan. In the beginning the abstracts of the revenue of six subas of the Deccan have been furnished. It also furnishes the number of the mehals in each districts and the number of District in each suba with total revenue figure of the suba. It further supplies information about the revenue of the certain number of mehals, the accounts of which have already been received and the revenue of the remaining mahals, the accounts of which have

not been received. On this basis a statement has been prepared and placed under Appendix of the revenue administration.

(b) Sevanih-i-Deccan:

Persian manuscript of Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad No. 22.

This work was compiled by Mumin Khan in 1197H./1782. It describes the administrative divisions and revenue of the Mughal Deccan which is based on the records prepared during the last years of Aurangzeb's regime. It seems that all official records were made accessible to him for the compilation of this manuscript. He has divided the book into two parts. The first parts deals with the history & topography of the Deccan and he has alloted more than half the number of pages to the statistical details of the six provinces of the Deccan. He has taken up each province seperately under that particular provinces he has furnished the list of sarkars (districts) mahalls (pergenah) and villages along with their revenue.

The material furnished in Sevanih-i-Deccan is more

comprehensive than 'Dāh-ba-Dehi'. As such it has been utilised in the chapter of the monograph "Adminis-trative division of the Mughal Deccan." At several places the information supplied in Sawanih-i-Deccan has been collated from the material of Dāh-ba-Dehi.

(c) Shah Jahan Nameh:

This is a complete history of Shah Jahan's reign compiled by Muhammad Sadiq Khan. He was a Waqai Nawis under Shah Jahan. He claims to have written from personal knowledge. Some historians are of the opinion that he has concealed himself under fictitious name and the details of his life he wrote are not real. Khafi Khan has taken pages together from this book without giving any acknowledgement or without disclosing the source.

This book is very important and valuable contemporary source relating to the period of Shah Jahan. The land revenue reforms introduced by Murshid Quli Khan in the Deccan just before the period under study have been described in this book in detail and this material is

essential for our study of the revenue administration of the period. Khafi Khan has supplied the same information in his books on the above issue with slight variations here and there.

(d) Kelimat-i-Tayyibat:

Persian manuscript of Salarjung Museum A.N.232. It is a collection of letter and notes written by Aurangzeb. These letters and notes were collected and edited by one hof his secretaries, Inayatullah Khan Kashmiri in 1719.

(e) Ahkam-i-Alamgiri:

Persian manuscript of Andhra Pradesh State Archives No. 421. Mir Hussaini, an officer of Golconda having joined the Mughals received the title of Ali Mardan Khan.

The above manuscript is a collection of official letters addressed to Ali Mardan Khan when he was faujdar of Hyderabad Karnatik and later Subadar (Governor) of Berar. These letters furnish important meteriel for the study of political and administrative history of these regions.

(f) Adab-i-Alemgiri:

Persian manuscript of Salar Jung Museum Hyderabad No.2. It is a collection of letters and documents pertaining to the period of Aurangzeb. The letters of Aurangzeb were written by Abul Fath Qabil Khan, Munshi-ul-Mumalik (Chief Secretary) for his master. This work was edited during Aurangzeb's life i.e. in 1115/1703 by Muhammad Sadiq of Ambala.

3. Published contemporary Persian literature:

(a) Alemgir Nemah:

The tradition of prepering official history was established by Akbar in the Mughal dynasty like so many other things he innovated, Abul Fazl wrote Akbarnamah under the Commend of Akbar. Since, Jahangir himself wrote 'Tuzek-i-Jahangiri', no official history had to be written for that period. Badshahnamah was written to record the events pertaining to the reign of Shahjahan.

In the same manner the work of compiling official history was taken up during the period of Aurangzeb. The history of the 1st ten regnal years of Aurangzeb

was written by Muhammad Kazim under the orders of Aurangzeb with the title 'Alamgir Namah'. When Muhammad Kazim completed the history of 1st ten years of the period, Aurangzeb ordered him to discontinue it at this stage. The reason for stopping this work was that when Aurangzeb was curtailing the State expenditure he ordered to close down, the department of preparing official history as it involved heavy expenditure. Afterwards this work was never taken up again during his reign.

Some Persian author known for his polished prose style was selected by the Emperor to work and write official history. He had access to the official records of the period. The portion of the book written by the author was read to the Emperor who himself made some corrections. After one or two trial hearing the Emperor delegated the work of revision to the Vazir. It means the official history was revised and approved by the Emperor or Vazir before it was brought out. The official histories contain some serious defects. The Emperor was flattered by the author and the credit often given to the

Emperor was not deserving. The major defect of these histories is they they are absolutely silent about the economic and social aspects of the time known as 'Living conditions of the people'.

Alamgirnamah is a very comprehensive and detailed history of the first decade of Aurangzeb. It comprises of 1107 pages. The details and dates of the incidents given or mentioned are very valuable for the study of the first ten regnal years of Aurangzeb.

(b) Mirat-i-Ahmadi:

Mirat-i-Ahmadi is the most important authority for the history of Gujrat as a province of the Mughal Empire. The author of this book is Ali Muhammad Khan whose father was a civil officer attached to Aurangzeb's Deccan army. After the death of Aurangzeb he went to Ahmadabad in 1708 along with his son. The author of this book was appointed Diwan of the Gujrat in 1159/1746 and continued to be Diwan till the Mughal rule was put an end to in Gujrat in 1755. When he assumed office the provincial administration was in state of disorganisation. Due to

constant civil war and of Marathas attacks there was great anarchy throughout the province. It was difficult for him to collect and preserve the necessary records. However, he was not disappointed with the situation and with the available material he started writing the history of Gujrat dating from 1,000 to 1760. The pre-Mughal period is very brief but from the period of Akbar onwards this book occupies an unique place among the Persian histories in India as Ali Muhammad Khan has included in it the full text of official documents in a large number, such as farmans, parwanchs and Dastur-ul-Amal. We find very valuable information and material of social and administrative history of Aurangzeb in this book. Jadunath Sarkar is of the opinion that the Miret-i-Ahmadi is the only work of class after Abul Fazl's Ain-i-Akbari as a source of accurate information and of diverse kind relating to the Mughal empire.

(c) Nigar Nama-i-Munshi:

This book was compiled in 1095/ ? by Malikzada with the help of his son Meghraj. It is a collection of private letters, official correspondence and appointment

orders. This book is very useful for the study of revenue administration during the period of Aurangzeb. It contain the farman of Aurangzeb issued to Rasikdas. This farman is very important so far as the revenue regulations are concerned. In addition to it this book contains other valuable material which throws light on the working of the land revenue administration of the Mughals.

TH 7283

4. English translations of contemporary Persion books:

(a) Maasir-i-Alamgiri:

After the death of Aurangzeb Inayatullah Khan Kashmiri one of his secretaries asked Saqi Mustaid Khan to write the history of the deceased Emperor as official history of the first decade only was available. For the compilation of the book or history, the official records were made accessable to him and he took extract of the necessary material to be used in his book. Saqi Mustaid Khan completed his book in 1710 and gave the title as Maasir-i-Alamgiri to this book.

The Maasir-i-Alamgiri is very abridged where

TH 7283

compared to Alamgir-Nameh. The source of the first ten years of Musteid Khan's work is Alamgir-Nameh and for the remaining periods he referred and consulted the official records made available to him.

It is true that their book is brief when compared to other official histories yet it is the only book which exclusively covers the complete reign of Aurengzeb compiled in the basis of official records. Ghemeen's book is mainly confined to the Deccan. He has avoided the traditional style of Persian prose writing. As a result the information in this book looks like a dry list of official postings, promotions etc. But it becomes interesting and readable when we find the personal observation, and reflections of the author on events. There is no doubt that it conteins very important valuable information and exact dates of the important events for the entire period.

(b) Tarikh-i-Dilkasha:

Ghem Sen's Tarikh-i-Dilkasha is one of the most important contemporary soueces of Aurengzeb's period. So fer as this study is concerned this work not only

pertains to the period under study but also to the area and the region, as it narrates the Mughal compaigns for the entire period in the Deccan.

Bhem Sen belonged to Uttar Pradesh and he held minor but important office either in Mughal Government or in the service of nobles posted in the Deccan. He was in the Deccan throughout his services. After his retirement at Datia and Gwaliar he wrote his ~~memory~~ memoirs in Persian and gave the title of Tarikh-i-Dilkesha to his book.

This book has two great merits. It is free from the defects of the official histories and it contains the narration of the social and economic conditions of of the country ~~is~~ in Deccan. The Deccan became the centre of attraction when Aurengzeb arrived in the Deccan in 1681. During the period of last 25 years of Aurengzeb, Bhem Sen was in the service of the Mughals. He was present in the Mughal camp for most of the time and he had access to high officials. So it was possible for him to record all the details what he saw and heard during this period. He has not given the details of the sieges of the forts and other important events

but he has also drawn the sketches of the characters of Aurangzeb, Prince Muazzam, Shivaji, Sambhaji, Mirza Raja Jai Singh, Dilêr Khan, Tara Bai etc. He also described the various places that he had visited. Bhim Sen is very accurate in his observation and very correct in narration of events. Unlike the prose of other official histories his prose is simple and lucid and he has avoided indirect expressions. The material supplied by Bhim Sen is very valuable and useful for study of Economic conditions of the Mughal Deccan during the later part of Aurangzeb.

Tarikh-i-Dilkasha is divided into two parts. The first part of the book furnishes the details of Mughal operation in the Deccan upto 1687 while the second part contains the story of Mughal Marathe struggle till the death of Aurangzeb i.e. 1707.

(c) Muntakhab-ul-lubab:

It is one of the standard histories of the Mughal period. It covers the period from Babur to end of Muhammad Shah i.e. from 1526-1748. The author of this book is Muhammad Hashim Khafi Khan. He was contemporary

to Aurangzeb like other few historians such as Muhammad Kazim, Saqi Mustaid Khan, Bhim Sen and others. Though he has compiled the history of the Mughal empire of more than 200 years but as he was contemporary to Aurangzeb, the history pertaining to the period of Aurangzeb is comparetively comprehensive and authentic. We also find in it many authentic important events which the contemporary historians have not furnished. As Khafi Khan was the resident of Hyderabad he has specifically furnished detailed and accurate information about this province.

As Khafi Khan was a contemporary to Aurangzeb, it is generally believed that he wrote this book during Aurangzeb's life time. Even Professor Dowson also asserts that Khafi Khan compiled the account of the reign of Aurangzeb during his life time itself and kept it suppressed. But there are strong internal evidences in the book itself which prove that it was compiled after the death of Aurangzeb contrey to the general belief.

(d) Maasir-ul-Umara:

It is a remarkable and well known biographical

dictionary of the Mughal nobles. It was compiled by Shah Nawaz Khan, Aurangabadi in 1742-1747. This work was completed by his son Abdul Haq. This work is not only volumunous but very valuable, informative and unique. It is regarded as very useful work of reference to the Mughal History. The details of career and achievements of important Mughal nobles are available in this book. When the authors wrote about the careers of the important nobles in detail they naturally furnished information about rebellions, Wars, Conditions of particular areas, administrative set up and administrative changes in different region of the country. In this way it is an important and valuable source for the political and administrative history of the Mughal Empire.

In addition to the above mentioned works the foreign traveller accounts and the catalogues and calenders of Persian documents have been consulted under primary sources. Standard modern books also have been made use of under secondary sources for the preparation of this research monograph.

A detailed bibliography covering the entire sources on which this thesis is based is appended at the end.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE MUGHAL PROVINCES OF THE DECCAN

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Akbar was the first Mughal ruler who having conquered and consolidated his position in North India diverted his attention to the South. Here also he was successful and his conquests, i.e. Ahmadnagar and Khandesh were formed into three additional provinces of the Mughal empire.

During the reign of Jahangir, two major campaigns were sent to the Deccan under Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan) to deal with the alarming situations. Prince Khurram succeeded in supressing the antiimperial forces but there was no substantial gains to the Mughals they could not make appreciable advance in the Deccan during this period.

The peace settlement of 1636 between the Mughal empire and the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda during the period of Shah Jahan was an important land mark in the history of the Mughal empire and

also in the Deccan. The Nizam Shahi dynasty came to an end and thereby an important chapter of the Muslim States in the Deccan was closed.

When Aurangzeb was appointed as the Viceroy of the Deccan for the first time on 14th July, 1636 after the conclusion of the treaties of 1636 between Shah Jahan and the States of Bijapur and Golconda, the Deccan consisted of the following four subas[1]:

(1) Daulatabad

(2) Telangana

(3) Khandesh

(4) Berar

The name of Daulatabad was changed to Aurangabad and that of Telingana to Zafarabad or Bidar in the later period as can he infered from a parwancha[2] pertaining to the period of Shah Jahan and from a siyaha-i-waqia[3] of the period of Aurangzeb.

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1. Lahauri, op. cit., Vol.,I. Part-II, p.205.

2. Document No. 743,dt.27th, Safar, 1056 H./4th April, 1646 of Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad. (Doc.A.P.S.A.)

3. Doc. No.IV / 163, dt.27th Ramazan, 1071H/16th May, 1661, A.P.S.A.

The names of the two other subas remained unchanged.

During his reign Aurangzeb was not satisfied with the Mughal gains in the Deccan and his son Prince Akbar was in rebellion and fled to the Deccan. So he personally arrived in the Deccan and spent there the second half of his reign.

He was busy in the Deccan in capturing and losing the forts and territories in the Deccan till his death. But his prominent gains in the Deccan were the capture and annexation of Bijapur and Golconda kingdoms to the Mughal empire. This marked the emergence of the newly conqured Bijapur and Golconda Kingdoms as the fifth and the sixth suba on the map of the Mughal Deccan.

Bijapur was renamed Darul Zafar[1] and Golconda was named Darul Jihad Hyderabad.[2]

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1. M.A., P. 172
2. Ibid., P. 183

The six subas of the Deccan were reorganised into well defined administrative units. A detailed account of the administrative division of six subas of the Deccan with their revenue has been provided in the manuscripts entitled Deh-ba-Dehi[1] and Sawanih-i-Deccan.[2] Both the sources furnish particulars of the administrative divisions that existed during the time of Aurangzeb.

The number of subas in the Mughal Deccan finally stood at six with slight adjustments. The six subas were as follows:

(1) Aurangabad
(2) Muhammadabad Bidar,
(3) Khandesh,
(4) Berar,
(5) Darul Zafar Bijapur,
(6) Darul Jihad Hyderabad.

Each of the above mentioned subas was sub-divided into a certain number of sarkars (districts).

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1. Manuscript No. 373, Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad.
2. Manuscript No.22, Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad.

Each sarkar was further subdivided into mahals (parganas). Each mahal or pargana had number of small territorial units called deh, qasaba or mauza (village) which was the smallest administrative unit.

The names of sarkars and mahals along with the number of mauzas under each mahal of all the six subas of the Mughal Deccan are furnished here from the manuscript of Sawanih-i-Deccan.[1]

Details of the administrative divisions of the Mughal Deccan

1. Suba Aurangabad or Khujista Bunyad:

There were 12 sarkars (districts) consisting

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1. In few cases the number of sarkars and mahals mentioned in the beginning of the description of the administrative units of sarkar or mahal donot tally with the details given thereof.

of 147 Mahals (parganas) in the suba. The mahals Sarkarwise are shown below:

1. Sarkar Daulatabad: There were 27 mahals under this sarkar as given below with number of villages in each mahal shown in the bracket.

(1) Haveli Khajista Buniyad (34), (2) Antur (108), (3) Baizapur (81) (4) Phulnari (92) (5) Tuskabad (3), (6) Tankli (25), (7) Jalegaon (1), (8) Chahartaukah (5), (9) Chalisgaon (41), (10) Khublabad (24), (11) Khanapur, (12 Rajdhar (55), (13 Rajpur alias Elura (39), (14) Satunda (68), (15) Sultanpur (6), (16) Satara (12), (17) Khedh (107), (18) Kotala (5), (19) Komhari (32), (20) Kandhapur (181), (21) Khandala (29), (22) Manikganj (9), (23) Mahivan (13), (24) Waloch (117), (25) Harsul (44), (26) Mahal Dar-ul-zarab.

II. Sarkar Ahmadnagar:- There were 10 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Ahmadnagar (20) including gardens, (2) Ashti (50), (3) Pandiya - Pedgaon (175),

(4) Jamkhed (39), (5) Chamaskonda (50), (6) Raisen (32), (7) Sivgaon (172), (8) Kanedalpet (73), (9) Neusa (173), & (10) Nandura (13).

III. Sarkar Pattan: This sarkar consisted of 3 mahals as given below:
(1) Haveli Pattan (133), (2) Dadarbari (13) and (3) Sendurwada (11).

IV. Sarkar Parenda: This sarkar consisted of 19 mahals as shown below:

1) Haveli Parenda (118), (2) Ondargaon (27), (3) Anant (12), (4) Barsi (29), (5) Pangaon (19) (6) Mangiri (29), (7) Bhum (70), (8) Taimurni (29), (9) Zaitun (31), (10) Sarkharyah, (11) Savargaon, (12) Kahusa (27), (13) Kanti (32), (14) Karkant (26), (15) Bardi (27), (16) Mandwa (29), (17) Mahal (78), (18) —— (19) Danki (14)

V. Sarkar Bir: This sarkar comprised of single mahal.

VI. Sarkar Jalnapur: This sarkar consisted of 10 mahals as shown below:

(1) Haveli Jalnapur (26), (2) — (23), (3) Ektun (4), (4) Pipri (69), (5) Partur (120), (6) Bhokardan (41), (7) Dehari (64), (8) Ranjani (27), (9) Roshangaon (42), and (10) Ladsangwi (20).

VII. Sarkar Sangamnair: There were 11 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Sangam-nair (350), (2) Ahmedabad (221), (3) Ankola (112), (4) Bila (35), (5) Triambak (23), (6) Jafarabad (152), (7) Dandori (52), (8) Dhaiderbhai (17), (9) Sunair (15), (10) Gulshanabad (240) and (11) Von (121)

VIII. Sarkar Sholapur: There were 3 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) —

(2) Ahirbadi (32) and (3) Nandrep (38).

IX. Sarkar Fathabad alias Dharur:

There were 11 Mahals under this Sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Fathabad (109), (2) Ambajogai (103), (3) Palgaon (4) Bareli (46), (5) Bonair (25), (6) Zainapur, — (7) Srisala (37), (8) Sangaon (49), (9) Ghat Nandur (10) Khuliser. —

X. Sarkar Junnair:

There were 23 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Junnair (461), (2) Haveli Daulatabad (85), (3) Badar (104), (4) Pobabawal (5) Poharkhoda, (6) Jabutra, (7) Rasulabad alias Shivapur, (8) Bohar Khoda, (9) Salur (10), (10) Sarul, (11) Supa (60), (12) Kamadkhoda, (13) Karranamuna (86M), (14) Kanchan malul, (15) Korbarsa, (16) Kavipol (65), (17) Mohiabad alias Puna (284), (18) Mosikhoda, (19) Mohikhoda, (20) Mominabad alias Chakhna (61), (21) Mamabazal, (22) Melumadkhoda and (23) Harusmadal.

XI. Sarkar Talkonkan:

There were 16 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Islamnagar alias Rahiri, (2) Islamabad alias Phulchari, (3) Aminabad, (4) ——
(5) Dandarachuri, (6) Dharkhoda, (7) Sanka alias Patan, (8) Karnala, (9) Kothalkhalani, (10) Kohick, (11) Kusala, (12) Murtazabad, (13) Moreon alias Kaliyan (14) Nasirabad, (15) Dankishan (16) Watmara.

XII. Sarkar Jawar : There were 13 mahals under this sarkar but details have not been given.

~~16.~~ In D.B.D. only nine sarkars have been shown under suba of Aurangabad. The three additional sarkars found in S.D. are Bir, Talkokan and Jawar.

2. Suba Muhammadabad, Bidar: There were 8 sarkars consisting of 76 mahals, under this suba. The mohals are given below under each sarkar:

I. Sarkar Muhammadabad, Bidar: There were 8 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Muhammadabad, Bidar (73), (2) Aurad (34), (3) Aukheli (14), (4) Bhalki (93), (5) Chikopa (98), (6) Hasanabad (102), (7) Karimongi (98), (8) Natwar (47).

II. Sarkar Aukalkot: There were 7 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Aukalkot (130), (2) Urjal (1) (3) Mahal comprising of miscellaneous villages, (4) —— (5) Muhammad alias Nagwari ~~famous for fazal pur nagar~~ (75), (6) Mahur (1), (7) Naparka (1).

III. Sarkar Kaliyani: There were 2 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli kaliyan (81) and (2) Partabpur (61).

IV. Sarkar Ferozgarh (Yadgir): This Sarkar comprised of single mahal.

V. Sarkar Muzaffarnagar Malkhed:

There were 14 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Malkhed (6), (2) Amarchinta, (3) Ankor (44), (4) Chitapur (86), (5) Chincholiyagut Khan, (6) Sedam, (7) Kankorle, (8) Kalki, (9) Kadichur, (10) Kromi (11) Makthal, (12) Mangalki (13), (13) Narkanda (15) and (14) Wadman (35).

VI. Sarkar Nanded: There were 44 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Nanded (214), (2) Udgir (184), (3) Ausa (205), (4) Aula (11), (5) Aindor, (6) Ardhapur (26), (7) Barad, (8) Borloth (93), (9),

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12. In D.B.D. also there are six sarkars under Suba of Muhammadabad Bidar.

(9) Basangarh (218), (10) Balkonda (90), (11) Puha, (12) Bodhan (66), (13) Binola (39), (14) Bhaisa (111), (15) Bhasar (11), (16) Bhokar (40), (17) Pingal, (18) Taimurni (35), (19) Jalkot, (20) Khudawandpur (6), (21) Deglur (112), (22) Rajura Dilawarpur (19), (23) Sarbar (105), (24) Sonpet (8), (25) Baradhun (57), (26) Wandhar (189), (27) Wariyatkolas (10), (28) Kotakia (40), (29) Kharka (23), (30) Khadsar (30), (31) Kararkhed, (32) Kosampet (36), (33) Lohgaon (135), (34) Latur (54), (35) Madhol (100), (36) Jamra (11), (37) Mukot Mudkhed (24), (38) Nirmal (87), (39) Wangdi (40) Wasa (9), (41) Warwal (243), (42) Hamba (43) Harimahali (21), and (44) Yalgharup (97).

3. Suba Khandesh: There were 6 sarkars consisting of 137 mahals under this Suba. The mahals are given below under the each sarkar:

I. Sarkar Asir: There were 33 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Balde-i-Dar-ul-Surur Burhanpur (City of Burhanpur) (35), (2) Asir (212), (3) Arandol (144), (4) Ambanitar (138), (5) Amberter (118), (6) Otran (47), (7) ——— (8) Bateaud (53), (9) Barangaon (69), (10) Lodur (70), (11) Bubad (43), (12) Biawal (100), (13) Paichura (87), (14) Pipalawai (52), (15) Nahedgaon (82), (16) Thalner (136), (17) Jamnera (166), (18) ——— (19) Chandisar (51), (20) Wangdi (76), (21) Ratmari (81), (22) Rawir (160), (23) Ratanpur (128), (24) Saodah (43), (25) Songarh (85), (26) Sandoli (28), (27) Adilabad (135), (28) Fathabad (125), (29) Lohara (28), (30) Muhammadapur alias Manjrud (82), (31) Mustafabad (142), (32) Nasirabad (138).

II. Sarkar Baglana: There were 30 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Oli, (2) Aurangpur, (3) Badi, (4) Pakhede, (5) Bedolghara, (6) Peshon, (7) Pinela, (8) Bhaisa, (9) Paipalnar, (10) Beloli, (11) Chinnapur, (12) Damal, (13) Dhomal, (14) Raipur (15) Sandesh, (16) Srikhanala, (17) Chunala (18) Sultankhed, (19) Susa (20) Kasarthal, (21) Ghansi, (22) Korali, (23) ——— (24) Pambachob, (25) Bahardar Baig, (26) Pethachob, (27) Dar-ul-Zarab.

III. Serkar Bijagarh: There were 33 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Bijagarh, (2) Islamabad, (3) Ilasa, (4) Inchira, (5) Oun, (6) Bakhangaon, (7) Bansua, (8) Badhura, (9) Burdeba, (10) Burur, (11) Balkhora, (12) Balkhangaon (13) Basakhal, (14) Jalalabad (15) Chamman, (16) Devalkana, (17) Sangvi, (18) Sultanabad, (19) ——— (20) Surana, (21) Surahbad, (22) Khanapur, (23) Karawad, (24) Khorgaon, (25) Muhammadpur, (26) Mirdana (27) Manduada, (28) Mahvi, (29) Nakalwada, (30)

Nandari, (31) Dukhel, (32) Hawali, and
(33) Kazra Kabipur.

IV. Sarkar Galna: There were 7 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Galna, (2) Ukhada, (3) Petbala,
(4) Tokwada, (5) Khalidimal, (6) Nauhar and
(7) Nematabad.

V. Sarkar Nandarbar: There were 6 mahals under this sarkar as given below:
(1) Haveli Nadarbar, (2) Bhaner, (3) Sultanpur
(4) Sedh, (5) Samoikhar.

VI. Sarkar Handia[18]: There were 27 mahals under this sarkar as given below:
(1) Haveli Handia, (2) Anodh, (3) Bhamgarh, (4) Belari
~~(4) Belri,~~

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18. In D.B.D. only four sarkars have been shown under Suba of Khandesh. The two extra sarkars found in S.D. are Galna and Nadarbar.

(5) Banasa, (6) Purni, (7) Taimurni (8) Jewela, (9) Jardha Panjhoka, (10) Sajini (11) Seuli, (12) Komkalu, (13) Khandwa (14) Modhi, (15) Nasirabad, (16) Handha, (17) Hoshangabad.

4. Suba Berar: This suba consisted of thirteen sarkars and a small feudatory state of Chanda. The thirteen sarkars of this suba had two hundred fifty three mahals under them. Suba Berar was divided into two regions - Balaghat and payanghat.

Sarkars under Balaghat region:

I. Sarkar Pathri : This sarkar had 11 Mahals.

(1) Haveli Pathri (164), (2) Mahur (25), (3) Bahugaon, (4) Anjegaon(24), (5) Barbeni (73), (6) Tonkli (22), (7) Theri (26), (8) Chitur (45), (9) Sivli (82), (10) ——— (11) Lohgaon (63).

II. Sarkar Basim: This sarkar had 9 Mahals under it.
(1) Haveli Basim (214), (2) Ond (38), (3) Bamni(61).

(4) Tankli Bahusehkaran (5) Charkhana (62)
(6) Kakamnuri (70), (7) Khari Dhamni (63),
(8) Manglore (182), (9) Narsi.

III. Sarkar Betalwadi: It had nine mahals.

(1) Haveli Betalwadi (37), (2) Oundalgaon (37)
(3) Chandol (12), (4) Chakni (4½) (5) Dhar (18),
(6) Dhawira (45), (7) Sanwalabarsah, (8) Sivli
(3½), (9) Shivna (17).

IV. Sarkar Mahur: This sarkar had 20 mahals.

(1) Haveli Mahur (121), (2) Alsankh (73) (3)
Amarkheda (154), (4) Busad (94), (5) Thamsa (55)
(6) Chakni (56), (7) Chincholi (37), (8) Darwa
(121), (9) Dhanki (10) Saina (36), (11) Sindkhed
(83), (12) Sivala (37), (13) Kotgir (39),
(14) Kankot (39), (15) Karoli (61), (16) Muhagaon,
(40), (17) Mambah (29), (18) Mandapur (23), (19)
Nekoti (23), (20) Halamadhona (29).

V. Sarkar Mehkar: There were 12 mahals under this sarkar
(1) Haveli Mehkar (119) (2) Amragur (75) (3) Puri
(37), (4) Devalgaon (73), (5) Rishwar (37), (6)
Sindkhed (77), (7) Sherpur (63), (8) Zafarnagar
alias Timumi (115), (9) Fathkhedla alias
Shakarkhedla (79), (10) Lunar (65), (11) Malkapur
(60), (12) ——— .

Sarkars under Payanghat:

I. Sarkar Gawil: This sarkar had 46 mahals under it:

(1) Ellichpur (215), (2) Ardi (75), (3) Ashti (229), (4) Anjangaon (70), (5) Surchi (69), (6) ——— , (7) Pala (10), (8) Barnairbi (95), (9) Baroraqa (95), (10) Basarli (16), (11) Khada (21m), (12) Balgaon, (13) Busad, (14) Bhatkal (55), (15) Biyudah, (16) Sethugaon (78), (17) Pusa, (18) Chikheli, (19) Daryapur (114), (20) Dhamuri (22), (21) Runapur (159), (22) Rehtikoram (25), (23) Sanur (35), (24) Sirala, (25) Sarasgaon (57), (26) Sarsun alias Murtazapur (92), (27) Qaryat-i-Badi (40), (28) Karanja Madhuna 2 mahal (152), (29) Karanja Bitu (88), (30) ——— , (31) Kamargaon (16), (32) Kuramba (142m), (33) Kholapur (75), (34) Khed, (35) Makhan, (36) Nalkhed (8), (37) Mangarkhed (8), (38) Maman (59), (39) Mambha (13), (40) Manglore (109), (41) Morchi (84), (42) Mandgaon Petah (77), (43) ——— , (44) Ner (78), (45) ——— gaon (21).

II. Sarkar Kallam: There were 24 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Kallam, (2) Amravati (44), (3) Anandwari (86), (4) Umbi, (73), (5) Buri (66), (6) ——— (7) Bela (18), (8) Turk Chanda (223), (9) Maligaon (172), (10) Talegaon Walgaon (63), (11) Chandur Raju, (12) Dasa, (13) Wadi (68), (14) Dongari (59), (15) Walegaon (240), (16) Sanur (66), (17) Korhar (54), (19) Katlapur (140), (20) Latkhed (64), (21) NaubatLohara (38), (22) Boribayin (23) Lahulatas (24) Manjigaon (201), (25) Malgaon Chahalchahar (44).

III. Sarkar Khedla: There were 24 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Khedla (147), (2) Nair (56), (3) Asta (15), (4) Amner (135), (5) Baban (37), (6) Pakhra (6), (7) Badwad (111), (8) Buli (37), (9) Bhesdhai (damaged), (10) Jamgarsh (11) Jamgaon, (12)Jarwur, (13) Jamkhed Chitalki (36), (14) Saikheda (5),

(15) Masa (53), (16) Mandwi (20), (17) Multai.

IV. Sarkar Narnala: There were 37 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Udgaon (72), (2) Ankut, (69), (3) Ankola (4) Aurangabad alias Karadmandgaon (56), (5) Bada (16), (6) Patur Shaikh Malu (55), (7) Parastankli (69), (8) Barigaon (9) (10) ——— (11) Badnira (26), (12) Badnira Kankan (48), (13) Nachur (75), (14) Bachkohan (32), (15) Pipalgaon (46), (16) Chandur (49), (17) Jalgaon [illegible], (18) Chanu (6), (19) Chahalpi Amner (2), (20) Dharur (21) Dhunda (80), (22) Rajura (17), (23) (24) Sivla (8), (25) Shespur (3), (26) Kothal (18), (27) Kothali (8), (28) Korankhed (37), (29) Raijura (3), (30) Malapur, (31) Mahan (12½), (32) Malakapur (140), (33) Malkheda (118), (34) Mahagaon (47), (35) Nandura (14), (36) Madhgaon.

V. Sarkar Ponar: There were 4 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Punar (148), (2) Selu, (3) Karadmangaon and (4) Kelched.

VI. Sarkar Islamgarh alias Devgarh: There were 40 Mahals under this sarkar the details have not been given.

VII. Sarkar Sirpur, etc.[19] There were 47 Mahals under this sarkar but the details have not been given.

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[19] In D.B.D. the details of eleven sarkars under Suba of Berar have been provided. The additional sarkar shown in S.D. is Sirpur.

5. Suba Dara-ul-Zafar Bijapur: This suba was divided into two parts.

(a) Suba Bijapur (b) Karnatak Bijapur:

Suba Bijapur had 18 sarkars consisting of 250 mahals and Karnatak Bijapur was under Zaminders of Srirangpatnam etc.

I. Sarkar Bijapur: had 30 Mahals as given under:

(1) Haveli Bijapur (36), (2) Atmi (30), (3) Almali (75), (4) Okeli (14), (5) Anandi (23) (6) Bagwari (27), (7) Bardol (31), (8) Bandri (11) (9) Eloli (8), (10) Tamba (30), (11) Jankotha (13) (12) Jit (79), (13) Jumalka (21), (14) Ruwi (19), (15) Sedli, (16) Sedharman (9), (17) Kasarkali (54), (18) Kotabpersalsing (17), (19) ——— (20) Kotha (18), (21) Kolar (7), (22) Mangalbanda (35), (23) Maralwar (11), (24) Benipur alias Muhammadnagar (24), (25) Narkanda (20), (26) Harka (19), (27) Horli (28), (28) Alsar (10), (29) Hanwar (31).

II. Sarkar Hasanabad, alias Gulbarga consisted of only one mahal.

III. Sarkar Azamnagar Balgaon consisted of 15 mahals as given below:

(1) Haveli Azamnagar (123), (2) ——— (3) Badshahpur (42), (4) Belur (37), (5) Rahimgarh (61), (6) Sholapur (34), (7) Sadalka (13), (8) Kalpi, (9) Kasur (35), (10) Lat (32), (11) Neboli, (12) Nol (43), (13) Nesri (40), (14) Hosli-sabgaon, (15) Hokari (81).

IV. Sarkar Asadnagar alias Akluj: It comprised of 12 mahals under this sarkar as given under:

(1) Haveli Asadnagar (21), (2) Ishari (35), (3) Islampur alias Birhampuri (7), (4) (5) Padmajegaon, (6) Bhanoli (26), (7) Dehigaon (30), (8) Sankola (28), (9) Kashigaon (41), (10) Malewari (76), (11) Mahur, (12) Nachira (20).

V. Sarkar Imtiazgarh: It comprised of 6 mahals under this sarkar as given below:
(1) Haveli Imtiazgarh (444), (2) Balari (63), (3) Takalkot (33), (4) Dun (27), (5) Qamarnagar Kurnool (222) and (6) Korkor (24).

VI. Sarkar Feroznagar Raichur: It comprised of 9 mahals under this sarkar as given under:

(1) Haveli Feroznagar (189), (2) Bipur (52), (3) Aij (73), (4) Beldona, (5) Jabhal, (6) Darwal (40), (7) Kotal (116), (8) Mosikal.

VII. Sarkar Bankapur: It comprised of (16) mahals under this sarkar as given under:

(1) Haveli Bankapur, (2) Ratiheli (221), (3) Raibupalli (68), (4) Karki (98), (5) Kondkul (21), (6) Kadak, (7) Makvan (44), (8) Kalamhed (122), (9) Misrikot (62), (10) Mapur (17), (11) Mudgal (69), (12) Nasirabad Dharur (54), (13) Alihal (64), (14) Hadkal (101), (15) Harihar (60), (16) Hoheli (159).

VIII. Sarkar Nurkal: It consisted of 16 mahals under this sarkar as given under:

(1) Haveli Nurkal (383), (2) Alikara, (3) Badami (161), (4) Bakarkota, (5) Bahadurnagar alias Narkond (39), (6) Berul, (7) Jamkhedi, (8) Qutbabad alias Kalkala (16), (9) Karor (77), (10) Lokapur (11), (11) Majakpur (10), (12) Mulkand, (13) Mulichanka, (14) Nolkanda (32), (15) Yadwav (23).

IX. Sarkar Raibagh: It contained 12 mahals under this sarkar as given under:

(1) Haveli Raibagh (82), (2) Aund (28), (3) Bahlan (8), (4) Kakal (69), (5) Kardabad alias Konar, (6) Koliapur, (7) ——— (8) Manti (9) Sur (56), (10) Pemusur (33), (11) Darwal (37), and (12) Walwa (19).

X. Sarkar Ghazipur: It contained 23 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Ghazipur (33), (2) Ikhlaspur alias Sirwal (60), (3) Ahvel (62), (4) Elappur, (5) Elkod (6) Kapel (17), (7) Baiganpatti (2), (8) Chidaletkor (50), (9) Pemdharu (19), (10) Chenkalmari (8), (11) Jitkal (28), (12) Jawanbar, (13) Rawalkonda, (14) Railkot, (15) Rupankhandi (6), (16) Hapur, (17) Kandkur (55), (18) Kandkor (6), (19) Kopalkonda (17), (20) Kundal (38), (21) Helimdu (27), (22) Moka (30), (23) Mednurkalva (6), (24) Sirwar alias Malam.

XI. Sarkar Naldung: It contained 8 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Naldung (8), (2) Alan (75), (3) Tir, (4) Dharasen (48), (5) Dhonki (76), (6) Ganjoti (15), (7) Mahandri (80), (8) Nelanga (80).

XII. Sarkar Karnatak: It contained 56 Mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Islampur alias Bangalore (2) Ahwar, (3) Anikonda, (4) Ojni, (5) ——— (6) ———(7) Baklur, (8) Balapur Bazurg Balaour Khurd, (9) Baledkot, (10) Babawar, (11) Barwar, (12) Badihal, (13) Patankonda, (14) Bakar, (15) andmanakdal, (16) Pemkur, (17) Dehkalkot, (18) Darmawar, (19) Dewanpalli, (20) Rasulabad, (21) Sira, (22) Sultannagar alias Baswepatan (3M), (23) Samaranpally,(24) Mondur, (25) ——— (26) Sedalmalkarjun, (27) ——— (28) Sivganga, (29) Farhatabad (2), (29) Kokaraisumandar, (30) Kirwar, (31) Kandikara, (32) Kalkara, (33) Kankanelur, (34) Kortani, (35) Kolar alongwith

Molwakal (2), (36) Kahelur, (37) Kandodki, (38) Kalur, (39) Mazalheli, (40) Mahimangal, (41) Satwandi, (42) Mekrai, (43) Misikolar, (44) Baksumander, (45) Bedkal, (46) Noleli, (47) Nelipaten, (48) Viaprala, (49) Holiharur.

XIII. Sarkar Muhammadnagar: It contained 7 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Muhammednagar, (2) Okni, (3) Chira, (81), (4) Chander Koli, (5) Sendha, (6) Manheli (173), and (7) Harpanpalli.

XIV. Sarkar Mudgal: It consisted of 13 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Mudgal (284), (2) Elkal, (3) Baradkara, (4) Rudkonda (33), (5) Sidhor (54), (6) Sirka, (7) Kanakgiri, (18) Gangwati, (9) Kanarmadad, (10) Koppal (166), (11) Kosgi, (12) Kelur, and (13) ———— .

XV. Sarkar Mastafabad: It consisted of 8 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Mustafabad, (2) Rangia, (3) Salsi,

(4) Sakhar lana alias Khalna, (5) Kodal, (6) Kharapatan, (7) Koh, and (8) Muzaffarabad.

XVI. Sarkar Murtazabad: It contained 6 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Murtazabad (171), (2) Ashta (8), (3) Bedak (10), (4) Khanapur (20), (5) Mahal (7), (6) Kota (9).

XVII. Sarkar Nabishahdurg alias Panhala: It consisted of 9 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Nabishahdurg (221), (2) Azamnagar alias Satara, (3) Nathora (7), (4) Chandan with Kondalkhoda (68), (5) Sirala (77), (6) Mandan, (7) Naurastara alias Bareli, (8) Dasona and (9) Wapatan (166).

XVIII. Sarkar Nasratabad Sakkar[1]: It consisted of 5

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1. In D.B.D. seventeen sarkars have been shown under Suba of Bijapur. The extra sarkar shown in S.D. is Ahsanabad Gulbarga.

5. mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Nusratabad (431), (2) Talikota (211), (3) Devdurag (37), (4) Kanpadi (54) and (5) Kankarkoki (10).

6. Suba Farkhundabuyad Hyderabad with Karnatak Balaghat and Payanghat:

There were 43 sarkars consisting of 411 mahals in this suba. The mahals sarkarwise are shown below:

A.I. Sarkar Muhammadnagar alias Golkonda: There were 12 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli, Golconda. 2. Haveli Hyderabad 3. Alwar. 4. Balapur 5. Pathancheru 6. Junwara 7. Husainsagar 8. Khairatabad 9. Hasanabad 10. Dondigal 11. Abdullahnagar 12. Narkhora.

II. Sarkar Bhongir: There were 11 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Bhongir 2. Andiral 3. Udemairi 4. —— 5. Chiryal 6. Rajkonda 7. Shahnagar 8. —— 9. ——

III. Sarkar Devarkonda: There were 13 mahals in it as given below:

(1) Haveli Devarkonda 2. Ibrahimpatnam 3.Andurti 4. Perur 5. Khaspal 6. Chirakonda 7. Devpalli 8. Kardruk 9. Marpally 10. Mankoh 11. Wazirabad 12. Wammaljal.

IV. Sarkar Medak: There were 12 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

(1) Haveli Medak 2. Ibrahimpur 3. Adaiwerbhiksur 4. Topran 5. Patlur 6. Tekmal 7. Sultanpur alias Narsapur 8. Kodur 9. Gajwail 10. Kalapkur 11. Vellore 12. Hathnuram.

V. Sarkar Kolas: There were 5 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Kolar 2. Ounlore 3. Saholi 4. Kandhari 5. Narainkhed.

VI. Sarkar Khammammet: There were 10 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Khamammet 2. Anantgiri 3. Kalimali

4. Hasanbad 5. Sankarli 6. Sakargiri 7.Kondi
8. Kanakgiri 9. Kalwari 10. Balkondapalli.

VII. Sarkar Nalgonda: There were 6 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Nalgonda 2. Arwahpalli 3. Owndarkonda
4. Uralkonda 5. Pudchard Nagalpad.

VIII. Sarkar Koilkonda: There were 13 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Koilkonda 2. Oki 3. 4. Tandur
5. Pbhalli 6. 7. Daulatabad 8. Durwad
9. Shadipur 10. Kohir 11. Kotpalli 12. Kodangal
13. Mujahidpur.

IX. Sarkar Pangal: There were five mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli pangal 2. Jetpol 3. Sikwarkota
4. Nagolkanulkandnul.

X. Sarkar Ghanpura[24]: There were nine mahals under

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24. The name of this sarkar shown in D.B.D. is Kanlore.

this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Ghanpura 2. Oncha 3. Amrabad
4. Akolkodangal 5. ——— 6. ——— 7. Kandur
8. Kodal 9. Hamikondla.

XI. Sarkar Elgandal: There were 21 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Elgandal 2. Anantgiri 3. Arsakotah
4. Nachgiri 5. Polas 6. Chiramkonda 7. Revikonda
8. Sankaram 9. Sakram 10. Shehadrinalgonda
11. Kelur 12. Kodisiyal 13. Koratla 14.Nandgiri
15. Samepalli 16. Namlikonda 17. Nechwalkonda.
18. Eljol 19. Vaildi Basantpalli 20. Venampalli
21 ——— .

XII. Sarkar Warangal: There were 16 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Warangal 2. Uppal 3. Elkur 4. Bolikonda
5. Padmanagar 6. 6. Pakal 7. Parkal 8.Chandergiri 9. Chintalpalli 10. Simitmanakhod
11. Kotakhat 12. Kopakonda 13. Koti 14. Mubarak Hasanabad 15. Yellabkonda alias Zafargarh.

XIII. Sarkar Mahangur: There were three mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Malangur 2. Husainabad and Rajkomalpur.

XIV. Sarkar Mustafanagar: There were 24 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Mustafanagar 2. Akalminar 3.Udpur 4. Bijuara 5. Satawal 6. Sayraili 7. Banjrai 9. Tankchipol 9. Chur 10. Jamakwai 11. Rai 12. Dewarpur 13. Rehankot 14. Qaryat (villages) Ibrahimsagar 15. Kalwandi 16. Lalapalli 17. Kodwada 18. Kedur 19. Kandgiri 20.Mandwar-khet 21. Mandur. 22. —— 23. Nedigaon 24. Nosehlam.

XV. Sarkar Murtazanar: There were 5 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Murtazanagar 2. Belamkonda 3. Debikonda 4. Faipur Kolurbasakoram.

XVI. Sarkar Ellora: There were 12 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Ellore 2. Elidasar 3. Awandi 4. ——— 5. ——— 6. Dudinela 7. Saltabad. 8.Kanchkoh 9. Kotlur 10. Kodokol 11. Nardawal.

XVII. Sarkar Rajahmandry: There were 24 mahals under this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Rajahmundry 2. Arnalwarikonda 3. Agarharosarwar (2), 4. Palawal 5. Borsakur 6. Belhapur 6. Chirlapalli 7. Chankalinar 8. Choddarham 9. Dudilodi (2) 10. Salwarikota Wokripalli 11. Ainkota 12. Karkonda 13. Kalibaradsiwalbar 14. ——— 15. Palwarikota 16. Molair.

VIII. Sarkar Machilipatnam:

1. Machilipatnam 2. Ulikota 3. Yankdar 4. Tamri 5. Tondawa 6. Puladar 7. Hindha 8. Salur.

XIX. Sarkar Nizam Patnam:

There was only one mahal in this sarkar.

XX. Sarkar Kan-i-Almas (diamond mines): There was only one mahal in this sarkar.

XXI. Sarkar Chakla Sikakul: There was only one mahal in this sarkar.

B. Karnatak Hyderabad: This region was divided into two parts i.e., Balaghat and Payanghat which had 5 and 16 sarkars under them respectively. The sarkars of Balaghat Karnatak along with their mahals were as follows:

1. Sarkar Sidhout.

There were 8 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Sidhout 2. Badwail 3. Butammar 4. Pormamla 5. Polkalnar 6. Chitur 7. Dudrur 8. Kamlapur.

II. Sarkar Kanjikota

There were 15 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Kanjikota 2. Parlaili 3. Palur 4..... 5. Tadpatri 6. Tamsala 7.Janla 8. Dhahramvaram 9. Rawak 10. Kadri Kopankal 11. Komar Kalwa, 12. Malyal 13 Vanmala alias Vanampalli 14. Vailur 15. Kan-i-Almas (Diamond mine).

III. Sarkar Koti

There were 13 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Koti 2. Uderli Kanda 3. Uradkonda 4. Ibratamraj Cheru 5. Pokraipatan 6. Pamri 7. Payapalli 8. Patanmeri 9. Tamanaputancheru 10 Jarsamkamalla 11. Janampalli 12. Karur 13.....

IV. Sarkar Koramkonda

There were 12 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Koramkonda 2. Bedamalam 3. Tankpur

4. Chitapur 5. Siwankandla 6. Kandkur

7. Kotmaram 8..... 9. Kopipal,

10. Kurpur 11.....12. Madanpalli.

V. Sarkar Khamam

There were 18 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Khamam 2. Unkiamol 3. Arikatla

4. Aluar, 5. Nellore, 6. Podla 7. Tomurkur

8. Nekad 9. Chamkur, 10. Darsi 11. Doyar,

12. Karampur, 13. Kochermalkota 14. Kurchar

15. Macherla 16, Marla, 17 & 18 Two mahals of Pahdari and hasil-i-bazar-i-lashkar

C. Payanghat Karnatak

I. Sarkar Udgir

There were 6 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Udgir 2. Chondi 3. Kadaltamaloet

4. Katipalli 5. Kandkur, 6. Kodlur

II. Sarkar Ellore (Vellor)

There were 8 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Ellore 2. Arni 3. Vikram 4. Anwar 5. Waranchi 6. Kodiyalam 7. Kaunur 8. Nelarai-palampat.

III. Sarkar Palamkot

There were 12 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Palamkot, 2. Ungal, 3. Bhongir, 4. Tarpahnagri, 5. Chandesar 6. Srimashti 7. Sewapatam, 8. Farangipet alias Mahmud bander, 9. Katmanarkodhi, 10. Kopuralwar, 11. Wardhachal, 12. Darbarpalam.

IV. Sarkar Tirmapur[22]

There were 10 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Tirampur 2. Yulmali 3. Punir 4. Bandarkona-patnam, 5. Kampaklikur 6. Mukatkot 7. Madarpak

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22. The name of this sarkar shown in Deh Jhada is Narsapur.

8 & 9 Bandarbarughat etc. (2 mahals)

10. Bandar Chinnapatnam.

V. Sarkar Jagdev

There were 17 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli jagdev 2. Tarpatur 3. Kishangiri 4. Kalawimaisur 5. Murpur 6. Wanambadi 7. Herdar 8 to 17 Kaveripatnam etc.

VI1 Sarkar Chandragiri

There were 10 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Chandragiri 2. Yalipet 3. Tirupati 4. Sutuhar 5. Sankur 6. Kalhatbi 7. Kotpohur, 8. Palikeram.

VII. Chinglepet

There were 3 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Chinglepet 2. Panimangal 3. Bazyaft Naukaran-i-Sihbandi (deduction for irregular militia).

VIII. Sarkar Sarwapalli

There were 12 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Sarwapalli 2. Anantsagar 3.Chalamaki 4. Chilurchandu 5. Dehat Chalkur 6. Raipur Saidapur 7. Karur 8. Kalur Kulwai 9.Kanduram 10. Nelur 11. Venkatgiri.

IX. Sarkar Kanchi

There were 15 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Kanchi 2. Udat Kotah 3. Utar 4. Bashankanji 5. Bondi 6. Puna 7. Piyaram Pak, 8. Dehyalam 9. Dehat Arki 10. Salwak 11. Kawaripak, 12. Korgal 13. Karamkali 14 Sardak 15. Narayanvaram.

X. Sarkar Tiryapal:

There were 11 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Tiryapal 2. Pandyam 3. Pulu 4. Paduir 5. Tirpalnandla 6. Checkmada 7. Shankaripet 8. Ganji paramanpalam 9.Kalmoji 10. Manlurpal 11. Molkar.

XI. Nusratgarh alias Jinji

There were 8 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Nusratgarh 2. Norgbur 3. Tandiwalam 4. Narwamalur, 5. Dawarad. 6. Diliyalem.

XII. Sarkar Walkandapur:

There were 5 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Walkandapur 2. Eluraswar 3. Patgodipawar 4. Kohur, 5. Manglurpet.

XIII. Sarkar Wardawar[25]

There were 9 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Wardarwar, 2. Tarnamtelur 3. Tarwadi 4. Tarnamnelur 5. Devnampattan 6. Kodpur 7..... 8.Venkatpet 9.....

XIV. Sarkar Dandasi[24]

There were 3 mahals in this sarkar as given below:

1. Haveli Dandasi 2. Kalwa.

XV. Sarkar Trichinopally

It had one mahal only.

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25. The name of this sarkar in D.B.D. is Dardawar.

24. The name of this sarkar in D.B.D.is Dandavasi.

XVI. Tanjawar[25]

It had also one mahal.[26]

Maharashtra during the period under study:

Maharashtra was not a separate province under the Mughals. However from the above details of the provinces, sarkars and mahals of the Deccan we can determine the administrative divisions of present day Maharashtra during the period under study.

Out of the above mentioned six provinces of the Deccan not a single district of the provinces of Hyderabad is included in the present day Maharashtra. The other provinces of the Deccan i.e. Khandesh, Berar, Bidar, Aurangabad and Bijapur had a number of districts which are now included in present Maharashtra. The province wise details are given below:

Suba Khandesh

As stated earlier this suba had the following six sarkars.

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1. In D.B.D. also forty two sarkars have been mentioned under Suba of Hyderabad.
2. In D.B.D. also the number of mauzas under each mahal has not been indicated.

1. Asir, 2. Baglana, 3. Bijagarh, 4. Galna,
5. ~~Nandubar~~ Nadarbar and 6. Hand~~i~~ia.

Out of the 6 above mentioned sarkars Nadarbar and Galna are now in Maharashtra. The major part of Sarkar Asir as now in Maharashtra but Burhanpur, the then headquarters of Sarkar Asir is now in Madhya Pradesh. Of Sarkar Baglana is now in Nasik district of Maharashtra. The other two Sarkars i.e. Bijagarh and Handia are in Madhya Pradesh today.

Suba Berar

Suba Berar had the following 12 sarkars as mentioned earlier.

1. Puthri 2. Basin 3. Betalwadi 4. Mahur 5. Mehkar
6. Gawil 7. Kalam 8. Khadla 9. Narnala 10. Paunar
11. ~~Deverg~~h 12 Sirpur.

Out of the 12 above mentioned sarkars, Sarkar Khedla is in Madhya Pradesh and Sir-pur is in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. The remaining 10 sarkars are in Maharashtra to-day.

Suba Aurangabad

Suba Aurangabad consisted of the following 12 sarkars:

1. Daulatabad 2. Ahmednagar, 3. Patan 4.Parenda
5. Beed 6. Jalnapur 7. Sangamner 8. Sholapur
9. Fathabad 10. Junner 11. Talkolen 12 Jawar

~~IV. Jawar~~

All the above 12 sarkars are now included in Maharashtra.

Suba Bidar.

There were 6 sarkars under this suba. They were as follous:

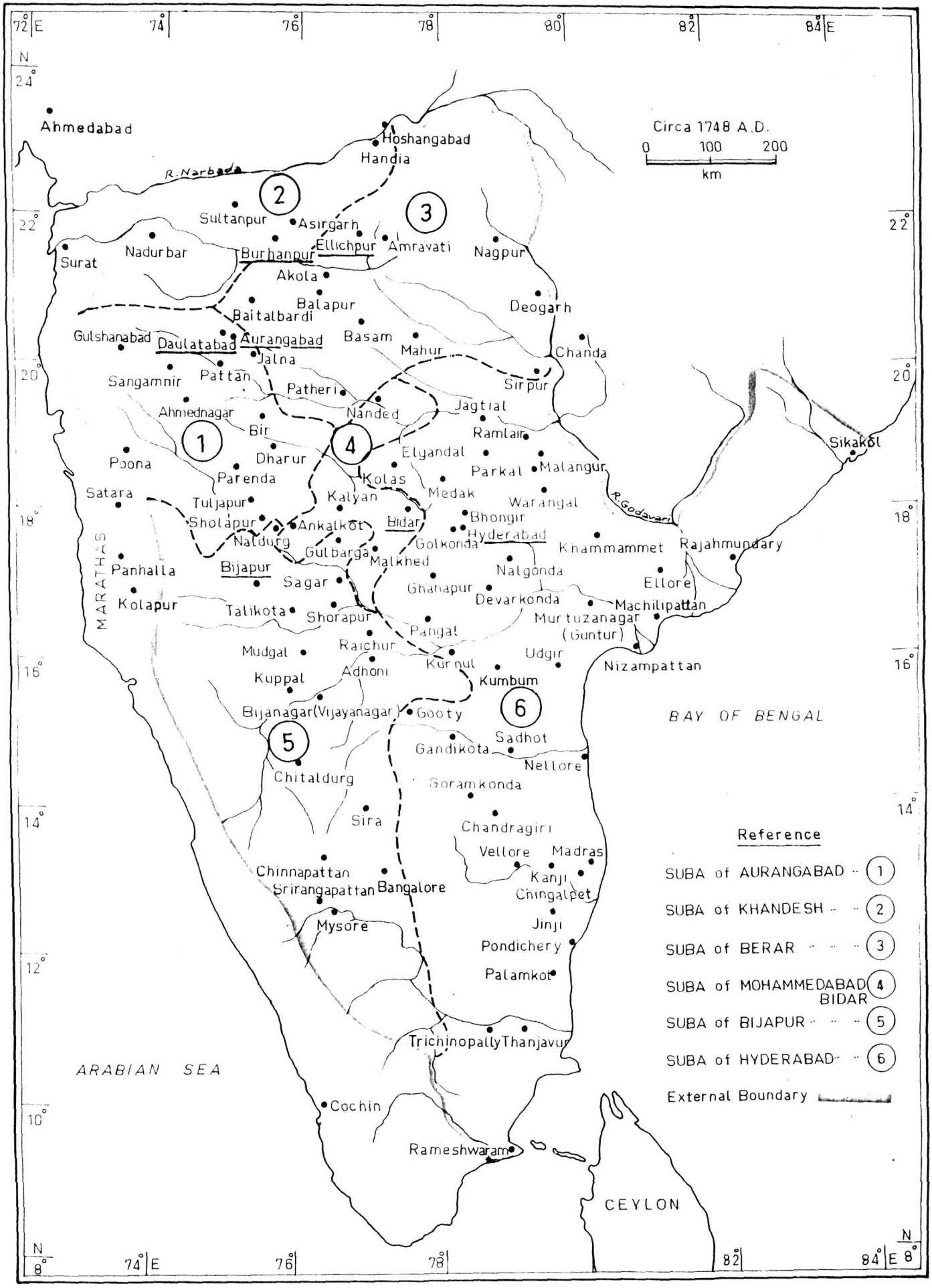
1. Bidar 2. Akkalkot 3. Kalyani 4. Yadgiri 5.Malkhed 6. Nanded, of the above six sarkars Akkalkot and Nanded are now in Maharashtra and the remaining four Sarkars i.e. Bidar, Kalyani, Malkhed and Yadgiri form a part of the present Karnataka state.

Suba Bijapur:

This suba consisted of 18 sarkars. Out of 18 Sarkars the following 5 sarkars are now included in present day Maharashtra.

1. Asadnagar Akluj 2. Naldurg 3. Mustafabad(Dabhol), 4. Murtazabad (Hiraj) 5. Nabishahdurg Panhala.

MAP OF THE MUGHAL DECCAN



Dr.M.A.Nayeem

CHAPTER III

Administration Organisation

The provincial administration of the Mughals to a great extent was a small replica of the administration of the central government. But the administration of all the provinces of the Mughal India was not exactly the same. The different political problems and local conditions were responsible for some variations in the style of administration from one province to the other.

So far as the Deccan *suba* is concerned, it had a special feature besides its diverse political problems and geographical and local conditions. It was distinguished for its vastness. During the period of study the entire Deccan *suba* which was quite large in extent had four to six subordinate provinces. It, therefore, naturally required army of officers to administer the Deccan *suba* and its provinces.

Aurangabad was the capital of the Deccan subs and the business of the subs was transacted from here. This was the headquarters of the Subadar of the Deccan.

The subordinate provinces of the Deccan had their own headquarters, the administrative organisation of which had great similarity with the administrative organisation of the capital of the Deccan subs. Each province of the Deccan had sarkars (districts), mahals (pargans) and mauzas or qasabas (villages) as its administrative divisions. We find some of the principal officers such as the Subadar (Viceroy, Governor) at the capital of the Deccan and at the headquarters of the provinces and the Diwan (revenue chief), Bakshi (Paymaster), Waqa Nawis (news reporter) and Qazi (Judge) not only posted at the capital of the Deccan, headquarters of the provinces but at different administrative divisions and at other places. This point will be discussed at the relevent places.

During the reign of Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb was

appointed the Subedar of the Deccan twice and he was in the Deccan altogether for about 13 years. As such he had vast practical experience of the problems and conditions of the Deccan. He had advantage of making necessary arrangements and appointing suitable persons for administering the Deccan.

Some of the Principal officials of the Deccan were as below:

The Subedar:[1]

The title of the provincial governor during the early Mughal period was Sipahsalar[2] (Commander of the forces) and it was subsequently replaced by the terms of Subedar[3] or Nazim.[4] The Subedar was the provincial head of the administration. His essential duties

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1. See Appendices I & II for the lists of Subedars.
2. Abdul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. III, Ain 1 (Ain)
3. M.A., p.15
4. Ibid., p.172

were to maintain order to help the smooth and successful collection of revenue and to execute the royal decrees and regulations sent to him.[1]

Some of the important instructions issued to the Subadar, as exhaustively mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari are indicated below:

The Subadar who is the Vicegerent of the Emperor has the forces of the suba and its inhabitant under his orders and the welfare of the people depends upon his just administration. He must never discard the consideration of the peoples property. Vigilance and the due distinction of rank must be his care, specially towards subordinate near his person and officials at a distence. In all transactions he should confide in one wise person than he himself and if he can find none such, he should confer with a few chosen individuals and weigh carefully their delibrations. In judicial investigations he should not be satisfied with witnesses

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1. Jadunath Sarker, Mughal administration, p.57 (Sarker).

and oaths but pursue them by manifold inquiries. He should pay his attention to the increas of agriculture and the flourishing condition of land. He should retain impartial revenue collectors and get information about them from time to time. He should construct reservoirs, wells, gardens, serais and under take the repair of what has fallen into ruin[1].

The detailed instructions and guidelines issued to on the Subadar mentioned by an other contemporary authority[2], and those found in Ain-i-Akbari strike similarity in form and content.

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1. Ain, Vol., iii, Ain 1
2. On the authority of his own manuscript entitled Manual of Officers Duties, Jadunath Serker has mentioned the detailed instructions to the Subadar in his book Mughal Administration pp. 58-61.

The Subedar of the Deccan

Soon after hearing about the illness of Emperor Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb started for North India leaving Prince Muazzam in the Deccan. When Aurangzeb came to the throne after winning the war of succession, the Mughal Deccan consisted of the four subas i.e. Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad and Telangana. Prince Muazzam was the first Subedar of the Deccan during the reign of Aurangzeb from 1658 to 1659. The second Subedar of the Deccan was Shaista Khan as Jadunath Sarker writes, "among the administrative changes made by Aurangzeb at his second coronation was the posting of Shaista Khan to the Viceroyalty of the Deccan in the place of Prince Muazzam".[1] Shaista Khan was also the Subedar of the Deccan during the reign of Shah Jahan when he was appointed in succession to Prince Murad Baksh to the four provinces of the Deccan[2].

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1. Aurangzeb, Vol., IV, p.52
2. Shah Nawaz Khan, Maasirul Umara, Vol.II, Part II, p.827. (Hereforward M.U.)

Including Prince Muazzam and Shaista Khan there were five Subadars of the Mughal Suba of the Deccan from January, 1658 when Aurangzeb departed from here to contest the imperial throne till he came back to the Deccan to spend the last 25 years of his life in constant warfare. During this period of 24 years Prince Muazzam was the Subadar of the Deccan for four terms for a period of eleven years, Bahadur Khan for two terms for a period of six years, Shaista Khan for four years. Mirza Raja Jai Singh for two years and Dilir Khan for one year. The tenure of the Subadar of the Deccan was not fixed as it is evident from the Appendix 1. Besides Muazzam, the other Subadars i.e. Shaista Khan[1], Mirza Raja Jai Singh[2] and Bahadur Khan[3] who served in the Deccan,

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1. Ibid., P.830
2. Ibid., Vol.1, P.734
3. Ibid., P. 784

during the period were the grand nobles of the Mughal Court holding the mansab of 7,000/7000 excepting Bilir Khan[1] who was holding 5000/5000. Prince Muezzem was a 40-hazari (30,000 tr)[2].

Apparently the powers and responsibilities of the Deccan Subedars were greater and higher than the Subedars of the other parts of India as they had not only to administer the four sprawling subas of the Mughal Deccan but also shoulder the crucial responsibility of defending the long frontiers of the suba.

In addition to the above mentioned five Subedars some nobles holding high ranks were also sent to the Deccan to command the expeditions. Muhabat Khan, the ex-Subadar of Kabul was sent on the Deccan expedition on 28th November, 1670[3]. In the 20th year of Aurengzeb's reign Asad Khan was appointed to the Subedar of the Deccan.[4] However another contemporary authority

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1. Ibid., P.497
2. M.A., P.96
3. Ibid M.A., P.66
4. Bhimsen; Tarikh-i-Dilkasha, P.121 (T.D).

mentions that Asad Khan was sent to the Deccan with a large army and a vast stores of material[1]. It is mentioned that in the 22nd year of reign, Prince Muazzam was appointed to teach the Marathas a good leeson and the ~~other~~ order was sent that Khan-i-Jahan Bahadur should also accompany him.[2] But in another contemporary authority it is stated that Muhammad Azam (not prince Muazzam) was appointed to the Deccan expedition on 31st July, 1681[3].

TH 7283

We find a few more names of the Subedars of the Deccan after the arrival of Aurangzeb in the Deccan till the end of the period under study. Among them we find the names of the Prince Sedar Bakht and the Prince Azam also. As Aurangzeb himself was the incharge of the military expeditions in the Deccan and his presence in this region decreased

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1. M.A., P.99 2. T.D., P.133

3. M.A., P.130

TH 7283

the traditional importance of the Subedar of the Deccan during this period. As a matter of fact we do not find noteworthy material about the role and functions of the Subedars of that period in the contemporary Persian sources. However their names are included in the list of the Subedars of the Deccan as they held the post.

Moreover there were separate Subadars for the provinces of the Deccan. For the list of a few important Subadars of these provinces Appendix II may be persued.

We find documentary evidence about striking similarities between the customs and practices of the imperial Court and the provincial Court.

Siyah-i-huzur is a diary of day todey happenings of the Durbar (Court). It recorded the king's movements

and utterances. The Huzur Navis or Waqia-Navis (news reporter) recorded in the diary an account of whatever the king said or did and whatever the officers of the administration brought to his notice. In the same way Subedar of the provinces in their capacities as Viceroys also maintained such diaries which were also called siyaha-i-huzur. A siyaha-i-huzur about holding or public and private audience by the prince (Prince Muazzam, Subedar of the Deccan) gives the details of the appearances by many officials and persons. Among those who presented the nisar (money waved round the head of the Emperor or Subedar and then scattered among the people to ensure God's blessings for their health and victory), to the prince the worth mentioning names were Muhammad Abdul Fazl, Narsi Rao, Vakil of Shivaji and Pratap Rao, servant of Shivaji[1]. It may be pointed out here that the nisar were being offered either in the Court held by the Emperor or by the Subedar from the nobles and officials who attended the Court as per the custom in vogue.

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1. Doc.No. II (III), A.P.S.A.

Ostensibly the Subedar i.e. wielded wide administrative powers, holding the rein of multiferious functions. However in reality the Subedar was not all that powerful. Though armed with extensive authority in various important spheres he had to depend on the will and pleasure of the Emperor in relatively small matters like appointments, grant and enhancement of mansab, etc. It was entirely left to the discretion of the Emperor whether to accept or reject any proposal made by the Subedar to the Emperor. In all such matters the Subedar was only the recommending or proposing authority and nothing beyond that. The reasonable inference is that the delegation or decentralisation of the powers was not comprehensive or in a rational manner. This inference is gathered from a close and analytical study of some of the original documents of the relevant period. Some such documents are mentioned below to illustrate the point.

In the yaddasht-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas (Memorandum conveying imperial orders) Dt. 7th Jamadi I 1080/12th September, 1670 the recommendation for mansab in

favour of Muhammad Abdullah and three other persons was sanctioned by the Emperor. But in the same document the recommendation of the Prince Muazzam, the subadar of the Deccan for grant of mansab for Baqi Beg and two other persons were disapproved by the Emperor for want of details[1].

We find several recommendations made by prince Muazzam, the Subadar for the grant and increase of mansab which were not approved by the Emperor[2].

Nivishta-i-darbahi (Letter from imperial court) dated 25th Jamadi I, 1075/4th December, 1664 under the seal of Jumdatul mulki Jafar Khan addressed to the Vizarat Panha Shafiq conveying imperical orders for the enhancement in the salary of Nuruddin Mohammad s/o Md. Taqi. The document further states that Prince Muazzam, the Subadar was authorised to assign him a suitable territory in the Deccan to meet his salary[3].

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1. Doc.No. 10 (11),A.P.S.A.
2. Document Nos. 7,8,9 (11), A.P.S.A.
3. Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's reign, Document A.R.No. 4951, P.45 (S.D.A.S., Doc.A.R.No.)

Yaddasht-i-tajwizien (Memorandum regarding recommended persons) Dt. 20th Jamadi I, 1072/1st January, 1662 recommending the grant of a mansab of 4,000 Zat (personal), 3,000 Sawars (troopers) by the Ruknussaltanat (Shaista Khan, the Subadar of the Deccan) to Raziuddin Muhammad, who had come from Hyderabad with his contingent, in accordance with the agreement.

The Bakshi-ul-Mulki conveyed the imperial orders that Raziuddin should be presented to the Emperor[1].

In the Yaddash-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas Dt.16th Shaban, 1087/14th October, 1676 it is stated that Umdatul Mulk Khan Jahan Bahadur Zafar Jung Kokaltash (Subadar of the Deccan) recommended to the Emperor for a mansab of 300 Zat in favour of Mir Muhammad Baqir observing that he was a capable young man and

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.P.No.4970 (A) P.25

was a descendent of Shah Imamuddin Husaini of Gujrat, renouned for piety. As ordered Abdul Rahman Khan, Bakshi of Suba-i-Deccan submitted the details about Mir Muhammad Baqir and recommended his case. The Emperor granted him a rank of 150 Zat and appointed him in the Deccan assigning a jagir fetched yet 4 months scale to meet his salary[1].

Yaddasht-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas Dt. 18th Ziqada, 1087/02th January, 1677 conveying imperial orders for sanctioning increase in the Sawars of Kishore Singh s/o Madhar Singh Hada recommended by Zafar Jung Kokaltash after the battle with Abdul Karim Bijapuri.

Asl (Original)	500/300
Izafa (Increase) recommended	100/150
Izafa sanctioned	-/150

While recommending the case of Khishore Singh it was stated that he was useful soldier, proved himself as tough fighter and caused anxiety in the enemy camp.

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc. A.R.No. 4999, P.109-110

His 10 tabinan were killed and 12 soldiers were injured in the battle[1].

Yeddesh-i-shkem-i-mugeddes Dt. 22nd shewwal, 1087/28th November, 1676 conveying imperial orders on the recommendation of Raja Inderman and Umdatul Mulk Zafar Jung Kokaltash for the reinstatement of 200 Sawar in the rank of Param Deo, Mansabdar of 1500 Zat, 700 Sawar who was wrongly reported to have failed in accompanying Raja Inderman in the Campaign of Konkan[2].

Yeddesht-i-shkem-i-mugeddes Dt. 24th Rabi I, 1089/6th May, 1678 conveying imperial orders in regard to Muhammed Shafi for whom Dilir Khan (Subedar) and Asker Khan, the Bakshi of the Deccan recommended for appointment as physician and also for the grant of mansab to him, but the proposal did not meet the approval of the Emperor[3].

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1. ~~S.B.A.R.~~ Doc.No. 52, (II) A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 38 (II), A.P.S.A.
3. S.O.A.R., Doc A.R.No. 5000, P.120

Representations were made to the Subedar on different and various matters by and on behalf of Mansabdars and officials. In many cases he decided the matter and issued orders but on the representations requesting the enhancement of mansab, cash salaries instead of Jagirs, transfers and similar important matters the Subedar used to order Dakhil-i-Waqia (to include in the Waqia such representations for the perusal of the Emperor). Sometimes petitioners themselves requested that their ~~particulars~~ representations or the facts mentioned therein to be included in the Waqia for the perusal of the Emperor.[1]

The following document clearly illustrates the observance of this procedure.

A Siyaha-i-huzur Dt.25th Shawwal 1082/14 February 1672 records Iltimas (Petition) of Muhammad Yusuf s/o late Uzbak Beg in which the petitioners mentions the difficulties and hardship experienced by him and requests to place the facts in the Waqia of Huzur Purnur (Emperor). On the petition the following orders of the Subedar were recorded in Persian:

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1. Doc.No. 35 (II) A.P.S.A.

Amer ehud Ke haqiqat ra de khil-i-Waqia Huzur Purnur numayend

(Ordered that the facts may be included in the Waqia of Huzur Purnur[1])

The perusal of the document reveals that the endoresement made as "dakhil-waqia" means that the application or petition should be included in the papers meant for the perusal of the Emperor.

The important cases which were submitted to the Emperor were usually decided by him by giving clear orders but some cases were referred back to the Subadar or other authorities of the Suba for their recommendation and necessary action.

Following is one such example borne out by original documents of the period.

Yeddashti-ahkam-i-muqaddas Dt. 23rd Ziqada 1087/17th January, 1677 conteining imperial orders

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1. Doc.No. 35 (II) A.P.S.A.

to refer to the Subedar the following requests made by Jadun Rai Deccani.

Firstly a mansab of 500 Zat as recommended by Amirul Umara may be restored as the petitioner was appointed to perform the duties of Thanedar of Gulshanabad (Nasik) and keep watch against the enemy on frontier. Secondly the petitioner may be exempted from branding and verification like other Mansabdars in the Deccan. Thirdly he may be exempted from paying the feed of elephant on account of deficiency in revenue in the Jagir[1].

Full cooperation, efficiency and obedience of the sub-ordinate officials was inevitable for the smooth functioning of the provincial administration. In case of insubordination or negligence of duty the Subedar used to lodge complaint with the Emperor against the delinquents. The punitive action ordered

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1. Doc.No. 37 (II), A.P.S.A.

by the Emperor was usually transfer from the Deccan Suba or reduction in mansab. The guilty were not spared. Yaddasht-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas Dt.25th Shawwal 1075/1st May, 1665 with regard to the Complaint made by Mirza Raja Jai Singh (Subedar) that Sarfaraz Khan, holding the rank of 5,000 Zat 4,000 Sawar had neglected his duties; thereupon imperial orders were issued that 1,000 Zat 1,000 Sawar should be reduced from his rank.[1]

It was not possible even for the Diwan to continue or remain in the Deccan once his relations with the Subedar were strained. Bhimsen writes, "between Haji Shafi, the Diwan of the Deccan and Mirza Raja, cordial relations ceased. Accordingly to the written order of the Raja he was relieved of the post and Naqamat Khan, Diwan of Gujrat was appointed to the post of the Diwan of the Deccan[2]".

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 4968, P.49

2. I.O., P.51

A deeper insight into the historical happenings during the period shows that almost all the Subedars incurred the displeasure of the Emperor either for the failure in their expeditions in the Deccan or for negligence of duty or for oppressing the people.

The surprise attack of Shivaji on Shaista Khan in the night of 5th April, 1663 was a complete success. This disgrace of the Subadar of the Deccan caused great annoyance to the Emperor and as a mark of his displeasure, he transfered Shaista Khan to the Government of Bengal (1st December, 1663) without permitting him even to visit him on his way to his new charge.[1]

The first retreat of Mirza Raje Jai Singh in the Deccan displeased Aurengazeb immensely and he came down heavily on him asking to him account for this failure despite the vast army and treasury placed at his disposal. Jaisingh (Raja) was trying hard in his second attempt to regain his lost prestige. During such circumstances "he was troubled by Court news

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1. Aurengzeb, Vol. IV, P.66

of the Emperor's angry remarks on him and of a talk about sending prince Mauzzam to the South to supercede him in the Viceroyalty. He then besought his son and his firends at Court to exert themselves to save him; he offered the Prime Minister a bribe of Rs. 30,000/- for inducing the Emperor to let him continue as Subadar. But it was all in vain[1]".

When Bahadur Khan after his removal from the Subaderi reached the court from the Deccan he was punished for committing some offences and for his tyranny in extorting peshkash (fixed annual tribute). He was deprived of his rank and title and his property, articles, furniture and elephants were confiscated. It is true that he was restored to his former rank and title after a few months.[2]

In case of Prince Akbar, the Emperor felt that the Prince could not be captured because of Bahadur Khan's carelessness. Bhimsen says that, "

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1. Aurangzeb, Vol. VI, P.147 2. M.A., P.104

"the Emperor thought that Khan Jahan ought not to have neglected in closing him out; if he had determined to arrest him he would have done so[1].

Burhanpur was raided and plundred by the Marathas and Bahadur Khan, the Subadar was suspected in extending cooperation for carrying the plunder right upto the fort of Salher. Aurangzeb received the information from the Principal inhabitants of Burhanpur. He then wrote a letter strongly censuring Khan Jahan and announcing his own intention of proceeding to the Deccan. The Emperor was so enraged that he disapproved all the recommendations submitted by Khan Jahan for increase in his own mansab and honour in that year[2].

The Diwan

The provincial Diwan was next to the Subadar in the provincial heirarchy. As the Subadar was the head

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1. I.D., PP. 131 - 132
2. Khafi Khan, Muntakhabulluhab, Vol.III,(Urdu) PP.251-252 (M.L.)

of the military and executive functions of the suba, naturally he enjoyed prime position in the suba. But the provincial Diwan being revenue chief or administrator of the treasury he had greater influence in the administration and over the king.

'Mirat-i-Ahmadi' gives a brief account of the following duties of the Diwan of the suba and furnishes a detailed list of officers attached to this office.

"The Diwan was granted fifty horsemen as a condition for the post, in addition to his mansab. The Thanedaries of Arjunau and Khambali along with 100 horsemen were also granted to him. The Mansabdars posted in the suba for the collection of revenue and transacting other business of the finance department were placed at the Diwan's command. The collection of revenue from the Khalisa mahals (crown lands) and saibani mahals (jagirs resumed to government and awaiting assignments to other persons), supervision of lands assigned as charity, sanction of salaries

to the officers of the suba were also part of his duty. In addition to this he had to attend similar other duties both small and great and receipt and disbursement. All the above mentioned financial transactions were to have the seal of the Diwan of the suba."

Officers attached to the officer of the Diwan

1. Peshkar (Secretary) He was appointed as per sanad-i-darogbi (imperial orders) under the seal of Chief Diwan. But very often this duty was attended to by the Diwan's own private Secretary.

2. Daroghe-i-Kachery Wa Dafterkhana (Office Superintendent and incharge of Record Office): He was also appointed as per imperial orders under the seal of the Chief Diwan.

3. Mushrif (Accountant): He was appointed by imperial orders on a salary of forty Rupees per month. The inspection of pan market was also his duty.

4. Tahuildar-i-daftarkhana (Custodian of Record Office): He was also appointed by the imperial orders on a salary of forty Rupees per month.

5. Munshi-i-Kachary (Office Clerk)

6. Huzur Nawis (Clerk dealing with the correspondence with imperial court)

7. Suba Nawis (Clerk dealing with the correspondence with Subadar's office)

8. Muharrir-i-Khalisa (Clerk incharge of the records and accounts of crown lands)

9. Muharrir-i-daftar-i-tan (Salary disbursement clerk)

10. Muharrir-i-daftar-i-paibaqi (Clerk incharge of records of jagirs resumed to government and awaiting assignments to other persons).

11. Muharrir-i-Sarishtadar-i-arbab-i-wazaif (Clerk in charge of records of pensioners).

12. Muharir-i-Muwazana Wa Awarja (Clerk for writing ledger and preparing abstract accounts of receipts and disbursement.

13. Mushrif-i-Jeramad Nawis (Accountant incherge of the income of imports).

14. Muharrir-i-Arbab-i-Jahawil (Clerk of treasury officers).

15. Nirkh Nawis (Writer of rates).

16. Akhbar Nawis (News reporters).

17. Daftarband (An Office keeper or a binder)

18. Mirdha-i-Kacheri[1] (A petty officer probably attender)

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1. Ali Muhammad Khan, Mir t-i-Ahmadi, Supplement, P.173.

The instructions given to the new provincial Diwan in his appointment orders were as follows:

" Improve the cultivation and habitation in the villages. Watch over the Government treasury, that nobody draws any money without due orders. When due money is paid into the treasury issue receipts for it. Make sure that no official exacts any for bidden cess. Send report about bad and dishonest Amils to Government so that better men may be appointed in their place. If any Amil has not collected revenue for many years and the arrears have accumulated, the due amount from the village in question should be collected by easy instalments at the rate of 5 per cent every season. The taqavi loan given last year should be realised in the first season of the present year. If they fail to repay or in case of delay in payment, Government will compel the Diwan and the Amin to make the amount good[1].

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1. Sarkar, PP. 62-63.

It is quite interesting to note that the instructions given to the Diwan to guide him in his day to day administration bear out the principles of financial propriety, flexibility and discretion in implementation of the rules.

The Diwans of the Deccan[1]

According to Bhimsen, his uncle Bhukandas who had the title of Dianat Rai was continued as Diwan of the provinces of the Deccan during the last days of Shah Jahan. As he was asked to stay near the Emperor and should send a deputy to the Deccan, Saiyid Ahmad was appointed as his deputy in the Deccan.[2]

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1. The Subadars of the Deccan were leading and eminent personalities of the period. So sufficient material is found about their career and achievements in standard books. Whereas the Diwans were less known as compared to the Subadars and only references have been made about them in the relevant works although they occupied a very important position being next to the provincial Subadars. As such an attempt has been made to introduce a few of them briefly.

2. I.D., P.22

It seems that the above arrangements continued even after Aurangzeb ascended the throne as Bhimsen in the account of '1st year of Aurangzeb's reign' writes', 'as per request of Dianat Rai, the Assistant Diwan of the Deccan named Sayyid Ahmad was given the title of Amanat Khan[1].' Dianat Rai was also honoured with the title of Raja[2].

Amanat Khan became the Diwan in the 2nd regnal year of Aurangzeb (1659-60) and held this post till 5th regnal year (1662-63) when Haji Khan was appointed as Diwan in his place[3].

Haji Shafi Khan, the Diwan of the Deccan was removed from the province on the complaint lodged by Mirza Raja Jai Singh[4].

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1. Ibid., P.27
2. Ibid., P.28
3. Ibid., PP.31 & 41
4. Aurangzeb, Vol., IV, P.146

Mukemmet Khan, Diwan of Gujrat was appointed to the post of theDiwan of the Deccan in place of Haji Shafi Khan[1].

In 13th year of the reign of Aurangzeb (1670-71) Haji Safi Khan became Diwan of the Deccan vice Mukarammat Khan.[2]

The most eminent Diwan of the Deccan of Aurengazeb's reign was Amanat Khan Khwafi. His name was Mirak Moinuddin Ahmed. He was appointed to the post of the Diwan of the Deccan in 22nd regnal year (1679-80). Before that he was the Diwan of Lahore. Among all Mutaseddis (officials of Revenue Department) nobody was like Amanat Khan. He was orthodox, kind and harmless. He always preferred public welfare to his personal promotions and collection of imperial revenue. He did not allow infliction of loss of life or property to any body in his jurisdiction.[3]

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1. I.D., P.51 2. M.A., P. 64

3. M.I., Vol. III, P.240

Amanat Khan was down to earth simple. He had an unblemished life. Khafi Khan writes that one day Aurangazeb was paying encomium to the honesty of Amanat Khan who in all humility acknowledged the royal compliments saying that in fact there was no other traitor like him because every year he condoned lakhs of rupees due to his master from Amils and people and added that he did so anticipating forgiveness from the King. Aurangazeb replied that Amanat Khan was heaping money for him (Aurangazeb) in the treasures of this terrestrial world and also the eternal world[1]. When he was the Diwan of the Deccan he did a lot for the people, land holding cultivators and Zamindars of Aurangabad and Khandesh Subas. The cultivators of the provinces were living in very bad condition for the last many years and they had Government dues to clear for years. The Government, Mansabdars and the revenue staff used to go to collect revenue arrears every year but the cultivators were so poor and penniless that they could not pay off the loans. The Government staff after taking bhatta etc. (their usual allowances) used to return empty hands, and submitted their reports, stating that the

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1. Ibid., P.337

cultivators had no revenue with them, in the office. Amanat Khan got the previous arrears amounting to rupees ten to twelve lakhs condoned. In the same way pauper Zemindars had heavy amounts of Peshkash and nazrana in arrears which were not being received at any cost. He got these arrears also condoned.[1]

The author of Massir-ul-Umara is of the opinion that owing to these good qualities of Amanat Khan, his children during four generations were Diwans of the Deccan and held high posts with honour and credit.[2]

During 26th regnal year of Aurangazeb (1682-83) Haji Shafi Khan was sent to superintend and ascertain the revenue of the new territories conquered by Khan Jahan.[3]

Musavi Khan Mirza Muiz was appointed Diwan of the Deccan in succession to Haji Shafi Khan in 33rd year.[4] It appears that Haji Shafi Khan was the same person who was appointed as Diwan of the Deccan during the 5th and 13th regnal year of Aurangazeb.

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1. M.U., Vol., III, P.337
2. M.U.,Vol.,I,PP.229-230
3. M.A., P.143
4. M.U., Vol,II, Part-I, P.326

After the death of Musavi Khan Mirza Muiz in the 34th regnal year (1101/1690) Mir Abdul Qadir, the eldest son of Amanat Khan Khwafi was made the Diwan of the Deccan. As his younger brother Mir Husain got the title of his father, he was honoured with the title of Dianat Khan. He was well known for his honesty, truth-fulness and judgement. On the death of his younger brother Amanat Khan the 2nd in 43rd year he was appointed to the post of Superintendent of the port of Surat. Aurangzeb was not satisfied with the management of the affairs of the port of Surat. Therefore he summoned him to the Court and afterwards he was again made Diwan of the Deccan, the post he held till the death of Aurangzeb.[1]

In addition to the Diwan of the entire Deccan subs there were Diwans or Assistant Diwans in the subordinate provinces of the Deccan and in the sarkars. Even the Princes had their own Diwans for the supervision of their establishments, revenue collection

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1. Ibid., Vol., 1 (Brief summary of pp. 472-475 on Dianat Khan).

from the assigned jagirs and treasuries. The following instances are based on the contemporary sources and original documents pertaining to the period under study which testify the above statement.

Mir Hussain, the third son of Amanat Khan Ikhwafi was conferred on the title of his father (Amanat Khan) and made the Diwan of Bijapur in the 32nd regnal year[1]. When Amanat Khan became Daftardar of Ian in 33rd year of the reign, Abdul Mukarem succeded him.[2]

Mir Ali Naqi Dianat Khan, the 2nd who was very straight forward and honest man was the Diwan of Bidar and afterwards that of Burhanpur during the reign of Aurangazeb[3].

Among the revenue officials holding ordinary ranks Abdul Wahab Astarabadi was really a honest person. He was appointed the Diwan of Hyderabad.[4]

Ibid 1. M.U., Vol.,1, PP.230-231 2. M.A., P.202

3. M.U., Vol.,1, PP.475-477 4. M.L.,Vol.,III,P.341

Zainul Abidin was the Diwan of Khandesh suba during the period from 1st regnal year[1] to the 4th regnal year[2].

Nasrullah was the Diwan of Ramgir Sarkar in 4th regnal year.[3]

Soon after the arrival of Mirza Raja Jai Singh in the Deccan Muhammad Tahir Wazir Khan who had the title of Saf Shikan Khan was appointed as Assistant Diwan in Aurangabad[4]. As Saf Shikan Khan held a very high rank, it is certain that during some emergency he was appointed the Asst. Diwan of the entire Deccan and not the Asst. Diwan of the province of Aurangabad.

Todarmal who was the Diwan of Murad Baksh joined the service of Aurangzeb after he ascended the throne[5].

Mir Ahmad Khan was the Diwan of the establishment of Sidar Bakht Bahadur[6].

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1. Doc.No. I/1026, Dt.19th Rabi-II,1069/5th Jan.1659 of A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. IV/363 d/8th Zilhijja, 1071/25th July, 1661.
3. Doc.No. IV/256 d/20th Shawwal 1071/8th June, 1661.
4. I.L., P.41
5. Ibid., P.28
6. M.A., P.286.

The Diwans were sometimes entrusted with other responsibilities by sanctioning an increase in their mansab. The following document elucidates this point.

Copy of Memorandum containing imperial orders dated 21st Muharram, 1078/3rd July, 1667 stated that Khwaja Muhammad Usman got increment in the mansab on the recommendation of the prince and was appointed as Darogha of branching and verification and placed incharge of artillery of forts of Zafarabad and Kalyan with duties of the Diwan and Bakshi of the suba of Zafarabad as previously.

The Diwans of the Deccan did not hold high rank but they were holding low ranks as compared to the ranks of the Subadar.

Sayyid Ahmad Amanat Khan, the Diwan had the rank of 700.[2] Amanat Khan Khwafi, the most eminent Diwan of the Deccan of Aurangazeb's period had the rank of only 2,000 though he served the government very sincerely, efficiently and honestly.

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc. AR no. 4996, P.P. 59-62
2. I.D., p.31

"The service which this great man performed for the State in a small office for his rank was not more than, 2,000- was a strange one "[1].

The rank of Dianat Khan, the eldest son of Amanat Khan Khuafi was 1,500 when he was made the Diwan of the Deccan.[2]

Zainul Abidin, the Diwan of Khandesh Suba held the rank of 700/200[3].

The provincial Diwan was an important and influential official. He played a pivotal role in the administration of the province. His recommendation and representation had weight in the eyes of the higher authorities The following few instances testify this statement.

As proposed by Dianat Rai, Seiyid Ahmad the Amat. Diwan of the Deccan was given the title of Amanat Khan[4].

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1. M.U., Vol., I, p.228
2. Ibid., p. 472-75
3. Doc.No. 1/1026 dated 19th Rebi-II, 1069/5th January 1659 of A.P.S.A.
4. I.D., p.27

After Aurangazeb ascended the throne Todarmal, who was the Diwan of Murad Baksh was elevated through a mansab and appointed as the Diwan-i-Sayutat in the Deccan on the recommendation of Dianat Rai, Diwan[1].

Memorandum dated 12th Rabi 1, 1078/12th August, 1667 conveying ~~imperial~~ imperial orders for reducing 50 Sowars in the rank of Narsing Das, Deputy Diwan of the Deccan and summoning him to the imperial Court for his disagreement with Mukarremat Khan, the Diwan of the Deccan.[2]

As the Diwan was the administrator of the treasury it was felt necessary at a stage that all tumars (fiscal paper) should bear the seal of the Diwan. In this connection a Parwana stating that tumars without the seal of the Diwan should not be honoured was issued.[3]

Ibid 1. ~~E.D.~~, p.29

2. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.P.No. 4957, p.62

3. Doc.No. 1/36/1-2, of Inayat Jung Collection of the National Archives of India, New Delhi (I.J.C.)

Though the provincial Diwan had very strong position and influence being the revenue Chief and administrator of the treasury he was next to the Subadar in the province. The cooperation of the Diwan with the Subadar was necessary for the smooth functioning of the provincial administration. In case of non-cooperation of the Diwan, the Subadar could have removed him by lodging complaint to the sovereign. We find one such instance in the Deccan.

Haji Shafi Khan the Diwan of the Deccan used to object and delay in granting jagirs to the Bijapuri deserters, but Mirza Raja Jai Singh, the Subadar complained to the Emperor against this obstructionist sub-ordinate and had him removed from the Deccan.[1]

Mention has been made above regarding a few honest Diwans but we also get documentary evidence about a dishonest Diwan and the enquiry made against him. As per royal orders an enquiry was instituted

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1. Aurangzeb, Vol. IV, p.146

against Nasrullah Diwan, Faujdar and Amin of sarkar Ramgir and other Amils of the same place for embezzlement. Finally Nasrullah was held responsible for Rs. 55,000/- and therefore he was directed to execute the bond for the payment of the said amount. [1]

The Bakshi

The Bakshi or paymaster was saddled with various functions and duties. They included the recruitment of the army and maintenance of several registers such as the list of high officials i.e. Mansabdars, the roster of palace guards and the list of officials who were paid in cash. Whenever a battle was imminent it was his duty to place the complete muster roll before the Emperor for his perusal and orders. The Bakshi had also to assign posts to several commanders in the field and sometimes he himself assumed a high command.[2]

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1. Doc.No. IV/256, A.P.S.A.
2. William Irvine, the Army of the Indian Moghuls p.38 (Irvine).

"These paymasters (Bakhshis) increased in number with the growth of the empire. By the end of Aurangzeb's reign we have one Chief Bakshi called the Mir Bakshi or Imperial paymaster and popularly known as the first Bakshi, with three assistants called the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bakshis[1]".

The Bakshis were appointed in all the subs. Mirat-i-Ahmadi' has furnished some valuable information about the duties of the Bakhshi of the subs. It says that "it was his duty to confiscate the jagir in case of Mansabdar's death and submit a report containing the list of jagirs of deceased Mansabdars and the names of the absconding and the absent Mansabdars under his seal to the Diwan. A Mansabdar could not leave his station where he was posted without the permission of the Bakshi. It was also his duty to transmit the reports sent by the Waqia Nawis to the Superintendent of the post, to the Emperor after adding them to the packages[2]".

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1. Sarkar, p.24
2. Mirat, p.175

The Bakhshi of the suba held the charge of news writing also if the offices of the Bakhshi and Waqia Nawis were combined in one and the same person. Ghiyasuddin Khan was the Bakhshi of the entire Deccan, (Bakhshi-i-Suba-i-Deccan) on 20th Jamadi-I, 1081/25th September, 1670 (13th regnal year of Aurangzeb) when he was appointed to the post of Waqia Nawisi.[1]

After a short period we find the name of Sazawar Khan on the post of Bakhshi-i-Suba-i-Deccan. He held this post in the year 1670 and 1671 A.D. (13th & 14th regnal year)[2].

In the 16th year of Aurangzeb's reign (1672 - 1673 A.D.) Baqir Khan, Bakhshi of the suba of the Deccan died and Murshid Quli Khan got his place.[3] In the year 1087 H./1676 A.D. Abdur Rahman Khan was the Bakhshi-i-Suba-e-Deccan.[4] He was holding the post of Waqia Nawisi along with the post of Bakhshi.[5]

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1. Doc.No. 12 (II) A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 20 & 22 (II), A.P.S.A.
3. M.A., P. 79
4. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 4999, PP.109-110.
5. M.A., P 104

Asker Khan was holding the post of Bakhshi and Waqia Nawis of Suba-i-Deccan in the year 1091 H./1680 A.D. (23rd regnal year)[1]. Bhimsen furnished information that " Kamyab Khan the son of Mirza Saf Shikan took the post of Bakshigiri on the transfer of Asker Khan.[2] As per the available archival documents Kamyab Khan, was the Bakshi of the entire Deccan during the period from 16th Rabi-II 1093/14th April, 1682 to 28th Jamadi, I, 1095/3rd May, 1684 (25th to 27th Regnal year)[3].

In addition to the Bakhshi of the Suba-i-Deccan, the subordinate provinces of the Mughal Deccan had seperate Bakhshis. The Bakhshis were also posted to important cities, places and armies of princes or big Commanders on expedition and ships etc. The statement is verified by the following few instances.

Muhammad Zaman was the Bakhshi of Aurangabad from 28th to 31st regnal year of Aurangazeb.[4]

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 807 pp. 125-126
2. I.D., p.125
3. Doc.No. 34 (II) A.P.S.A., Doc.No. 26 (II) A.P.S.A. and S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 925 pp. 154-156.
4. Doc. 27, 29, 30 & 31 (II), A.P.S.A.

Ikhlas Khan was the Bakhshi of the army of Prince Muhammad Azam Shah in the year 1095 H./1684[1]. Mutaqad Khan and Barkhurdar Khan were the Bakhshis of the army of the same Prince in the 36th regnal year (1693-98) of Aurangazeb[2].

After awarding the title of Khan, Muhammad Murad was appointed as Bakhshi. He was attached to the old department and was to accompany the forces of Zafar Jung appointed to besiege the fort of Ramsej soon after the arrival of Aurangazeb in the Deccan in 1682[3].

Sheikh Muhammad was the Bakhshi of the ships in the year 1070 H/1660 A.D.[4].

Abul Fath was the Bakshi and Waqia Navis of sarkar Ramgir in the year 1662[5].

Mir Ziyauddin Husain was the Bakshi of Udgir in the year 1071/1661 A.D.[6]. While Abdul Hafeez who was

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 925, p.154.
2. I.D., p.191.
3. Ibid., p.137
4. S.D.A.R.Doc.A.P.No. 133, p.10
5. Doc.IV/996, A.P.S.A.
6. Doc.III/815, A.P.S.A.

the Bakhshi of Chakla Junnar in the year 1069/1658 was also holding the post of Waqia Navisi[1].

After Emperor's arrival in the Deccan in 1682 the imperial administration and establishment also shifted to the Deccan. As such we find Mir Bakshi and his assistants stationed in the Deccan in the last 25 years of Aurangazeb's reign.

Rahullah Khan was one of the eminent Mir Bakshi of Aurangzeb. He held the high office of Mir Bakshi or Paymaster General since 1680 during Aurangzeb's reign. He died in the Deccan in July, 1692[2].

When Rahullah Khan, died, the Emperor appointed Bahramand Khan to the post of Mir Bakshi in his place[3]. Bahramand Khan held this post for nearly 10 years and when he died on 5th November, 1702 Nusrat Jung became Mir Bakshi[4] and he held the post till the death of Aurangzeb.[5]

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1. Doc.1/973 A.P.S.A.
2. M.A., pp.116-210
3. [illegible].
4. M.A., p.210
5. Ibid.,pp. 274-275
5. Satish Chandra; Parties & politics at Mughal Court,p.5

A certificate was issued in case of a grant of high mansab by Bakshi-ul-Mulki. A document contains tasdiq (certificate) of Bakshi-ul-Mulki Ruhullah Khan regarding grant of mansab of 7,000 Zat, 7,000 Sawar with exemption of security to Raja Sahu.[1]

The grant of mansabs was recommended by the Subadar or other higher authorities. In some cases the Emperor disapproved the recommendation for want of details about the persons recommended. Sometimes the Emperor ordered the Bakshi to furnish the details about the recommended persons.

Yaddasht-Ahkam-i-Mugaddas (Memorandum containing imperial orders) regarding the posting of Mansabdars in the Deccan Dt. 16th Sheban 1087/14th October 1676 conveying imperial orders for grant of a rank of 150 Zat in favour of Mir Muhammad Baqi and appointment in the Deccan suba with assignment of a Jagir fixed four

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1. Doc.No. 54 (i), A.P.S.A.

monthly to meet his salary. He was recommended by Umdatul Mulk Zafar Jung Koketlash for 300 Zat. The Emperor ordered that Abdur Rahman Khan Bakshi-i-Suba-i-Deccan may be directed to furnish his details and write whether the person recommended is deserving or not for the grant of mansab. As ordered the Bakhshi furnished information that the person recommended was a descendant of Shah Imamuddin Husaini of Gujrat, renouned for piety in Gujrat and Khandesh and recommended his case. The Emperor finally granted him the rank of 150 Zat.[1]

Yaddasht-i-Bucaudas Dt. 10th Shawwal 1087/6th December, 1676, stating that Zafar Jung Koketash recommended the mansab to Amar Singh and Gaj Singh son and brother of Kohitkiran after his death.

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1. S.D.A.P., Doc.A.R.No. 4999, pp. 109-110.

The Emperor ordered that Bakshi may submit their Haqiqat (statement of facts). As such on 24th Rabi-II 1087/26th June, 1676 their Haqiqat having entered the papers meant for Emperor's perusal was forwarded to the imperial Court duly recommended. The Emperor approved the mansab to them.

Amar Singh	80 Zat
Gaj Singh	60 Zat[1]

It is difficult to say that what was the term or the period that was fixed for the Bakshi of the Deccan suba, Bakshis of the subordinate provinces and other Bakshis posted at different places in the suba for want of material.

The Bakshis held different rank of mansab according to their status and responsibilities.

Ghiyasuddin Khan, Bakshi of Suba-i-Deccan in the 13th regnal year held the rank of 1,500 Zat, 300 Sawar, out of which 1000/200 was unconditional and 500/100 was with the condition of the post.[2]

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1. Doc.No. 53 (II), A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 12 (II), A .P.S.A.

Ruhullah Khan, Bakshi-ul-Mulki (Mir Bakshi) held the rank of 5,000 Zat, 4,000 Sawar and Bahramand Khan, Bakshi-ul-Mulk (Ruhullah Khan's assistant) held the rank of 3,000 Zat and 1,000 Sawar[1]. When Baharamand Khan died as Mir Bakshi, he was a Mansabdar of 5 hazari[2]. In 1702 when Nusrat Jung succeeded him, he held the rank of 5,000 /5,000[3]. It appears that a mansabdar of the rank of 5000 was appointed to the post of Mir Bakshi or the rank of a person having less than 5,000 mansab on appointment on the post of Mir Bakshi was enhanced to 5,000.

It is needless to say that the Bakshi had very important and prominent place in the provincial administration. This point is illustrated by the following account given in Maasir-i-Alamgiri.

"Abdur Rahman Khan the Bakshi and news writer of the Deccan, was informed that Khan Jahan Bahadur was summoned to the Court, and that Dilir Khan was ordered to keep watch till the arrival of another Subadar, and that the affairs of the place were to be conducted with his advice"[4].

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc. A.R.No. 874, P.169
2. I.D., P.236
3. Satish Chandra, Op.cit., p.4
4. M.A., p.99

We have already seen that even the Subadars were punished for their negligence of their duties and oppressing the people. As such the question of sparing the Bakshi when he committed gross irregularities does not arise. One example is given below to elucidate this point.

Abdur Rahman Khan, Bakshi and news writer of the Deccan was deprived of the title of Khan, because he had altered the amount that Bahadur Khan has collected from the ruler (of Bijapur) while entering it into ~~the~~ his news letter[1].

The Waqai Navis

Abul Fazl has mentioned the duties of the Waqai-Navis appointed to record the happenings at the Court in Ain-i-Akbari. As per Abdul Fazl's statement fourteen Waqai Navis were employed to record in their diaries whatever the Emperor said or did and whatever was brought to his notice by the heads of departments.

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1. M.A., P.104

In the absence of an official agency for transmitting news from the provinces to the Central Government, it is rather impossible to administer a large empire. Akbar had the realisation of the significance of the system of Waqai Nawisi. So he appointed a Waqia Nawis in each suba when he imposed a uniform pattern of provincial administration in his twelve subas in about 1586 A.D.

The Mir Bakhshi received news reports sent by the Waqai-Nawis from different provinces and put them before the Emperor[1]. The Emperor issued orders on the reports of the Waqai Nawis if necessary[2].

Jahangir in Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri has mentioned that the news reporters performed their duties efficiently in the time of Akbar and ordinary events and occurences were reported to Akbar even from distant places. The contemporary records i.e. the accounts of foreign travellers, letters of Prince Aurangzeb etc. reveal that the system of news reporting worked effectively in the time of Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

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1. Ibn Hasan, The Central Structure of the Mughal Empire, P.2
2. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No.933, pp.162-163, Doc.A.R.No.4975 pp. 119-120 These documents will be discussed in detail in successive peges.

During the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb by further improving the system a new set of reporters called Swanih Nigar or Khufia Nawis were appointed when it was found that the Waqai Nawis was coming into clash with provincial authorities as he had to transmit their reports to the Central Government through provincial authorities and as such he was unable to submit correct and true reports. The Swanih Nigar or Khufia Nawis did not disclose their identity and transmitted news directly to the Emperor without any intermediary[1]. They were intended to report about the activities of the Government functionaries without fear or favour and as to serve as spies on the Waqai Nawis. Swanih Nigar is well comparable to the modern system of intelligence agencies. Muhammad Kazim, the official historian of Aurangzeb has made his detailed observation, about the working of the parallel system of the Waqai Nawis and the Swanih Nigar in Alamgirnama.

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1. Mirat., P.175

The provincial Waqai Nawis had his agents in each sarkar and pargana for furnishing him the reports of the important happenings of these places. On the basis of the reports he received from his agents he used to prepare his selected news letter. In this connection Mirat-i-Ahmadi furnished the following information.

"In the office of the Subadar, the Diwan, the Faujdar of the environs of the provincial capital, the Court of Justice, the Kotwali's Chabutra, he (the Waqai Nawis) stationed his clerk, who brought to him every evening a record of what had occurred there during the day[1]".

The Waqai Nawis was attached to every (Unit of) army. The post of Waqai Nawis and that of Bakshi of the army were usually combined in one person. He used to furnish his reports to the Mir Bakshi to be read out in the imperial Court. The post of provincial Waqai Nawis

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1. Ibid., pp. 174-175.

and provincial Bakshi were also combined in one person. The reports sent by the provincial Waqai Nawis to an officer of the Court designated the Daroghe of Dak Chowki (Superintendent of Posts and Intelligence) were delivered unopened to the Mir Bakshi for submission to the Emperor. These weekly reports were read out to the Emperor in the night.[1]

There is a large number of Waqai in the form of roznamches (Daily news reports) in the custody of the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb. These documents throw flood of light on the political, economic and administrative conditions of the Deccan in the 17th century. These Waqia relate to different important places in the Deccan, namely, Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Daulatabad, Berar, Ramgir, Berende, Ahmednagar, Kaliyan, Fathbad (Dharur) Supa, Baglana, Udgir Junnar, Gelna and many other places of the Deccan. The cover a variety of subjects.

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1. Nicolao Manucci., Storia Do Mogor, Vol. II, pp.331-332

The earlier statement that the post of Provincial Waqia Nawis and Provincial Bakshi were also combined in one and the same person is testified by the following document. It also shows the rank held by the Bakhshi of the Deccan.

Yaddesht-i-Ahkam-i-Mugaddas 8/20th Jamadi-I, 1081/25th September, 1670[1] contains the extract of Bakshi-ul-Mulki stating that Ghyasuddin Khan Bakshi-i-Sube-i-Deccan has been appointed to the post of Waqia-Nawisi on transfer of Saifullah as per the orders issued in the farman.

Ghiyasuddin Khan Bakshi, Sube-i-Deccan.

Rank:	1,500/300
Un-conditional	1,000/200
With the condition of the post;	500/100
Total:	1,500/300

As compared to the Waqai-Nawis of the Deccan the other Waqai Nawis posted either at forts or smaller places used to be holding smaller rank with the condition of the post.

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1. Doc.No. 12 (II) A.P.S.A.

The following documents will reveal this fact:

Yeddesht Dt. 6th Jamadi-II 1082/30th September, 1671, issued regarding posting of Mir Azizuddin as Waqai Nawis of Islamgarh on transfer of Hamza s/o Rustam. He was Darogha of treasury and buildings of Sholapur holding the rank of 200 Zat as asl (Original) and 10 Sawars with the condition of the said post. Now his mansab will be the same i.e. 200 Zat asl with the condition of Waqai Nawisi at Islamgarh -10 Sawars[1].

Dastak issued Dt. 25th Shaban, 1081 H/7th January 1671 regarding posting of Mir Shamsuddin s/o Mir Amiruddin Waqia Nawis of Qila Antur, as Waqai Nawis of Qila Chandur. He was holding the rank of 100 Zat out of which 20 Zat was with the condition of Waqia Nawis of Qila Antur. Muhammad Kazim Waqia Nawis of Qila Chandur has resigned. The Emperor has ordered that 20 Zat of Mir Shamsuddin with the condition of Waqai Nawisi of Qila Antur may be deemed as sanctioned for Waqai Nawisi of Qila Chandur[2].

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1. Doc.No. 55 (II), A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 54 (II), A.P.S.A.

Whenever any adverse report in respect of his officers was received by the Emperor from the Waqai Nawis, he issued immediate orders for punishment of the delinquent officials. The following documents will throw light on the aspect.

An endorsed copy of imperial orders D/10th Safar 1097/27th Dec. 1685 issued under the seal of Bakhshi-ul-Mulki', Ashraf Khan and Fazl Khan for reduction in the mansab or dismissal or recall of Khwaja Muhammad, Daroghe of Buyutat (Superintendent who registered the property of deceased person in order to secure the payment of the dues of the state as well as to safe guard the property of the heirs) on account of his indulgence in drinking and other misdeed as reported by the Waqai Nawis.[1]

A page from the Memorandum D/20th Safar 1089/10th April 1676 contains the news reports of the Galna sarkar, Aurengabad (error for Khandesh) province that Lashkari Beg, the Thanedar of Galna Fort, came out of the fort and entertained Mir Nurullah, the Faujdar

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 933, PP.162-163.

of Thanor and Nere. After entertainment he returned to the fort. Imperial orders were issued that the Qiladar should not leave the fort again without obtaining permission, otherwise he would be transferred. It was further ordered that 20 Sowars should be reduced from his mansab[1].

Among a large number of Waqai covering a variety of subjects, here are a few Waqai throwing light on the activities of the Golconda rulers, Marathas and some other important events as mentioned below:-

The Waqai despatched from Hyderabad D/14 Muharrem, 1072/30th August, 1661 shows that a letter was received from Masulipatnam bearing the news about the assassination of Prince Shuja and the arrest of his sons and daughters by the Raja of Arakan and later the slaying of sisters by their brothers to save their honour and good name[2].

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1. S.D.A.E., Doc.N.P.No. 4975, pp.119-120

2. Selected Waqai of the Deccan, Doc.No.12,p.7 (Persian text).

In the Waqai despatched from Aurangabad Dt. 6th Jamadi II, 1072/17th January, 1662 it is stated that a skirmish took place between the soldiers of Shivaji and Muhammadi, the Mughal Mansabdar in which the latter was wounded and captured. After his recovery the said Mansabdar escaped from the custody and joined the imperial armyy[1]

The Waqai despatched from Junnar, Dt.17th Rabi II, 1072/30th November, 1661 reveals that 2,000 infantry soldiers of Shivaji had encamped in the vicinity of Bara Village in Junnar Pargana[2].

In the Waqai despatched from Aurangabad Dt.19th Jamadi II 1072/30th January, 1662, it is reported that as arranged by the Subedar of Aurangabad a reception was given by Rao Bhao Singh and other Rajputs to Rustam-i-Zaman-Bijapuri on his arrival at the imperial military Camp. Rustam-i-Zaman along with his relatives and followers paid a visit to

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1. Ibid., Doc.No. 7, p.47 (Persian Text)
2. Ibid., Doc.No. 2, p.161(Persian Text)

the Subadar and offered presents to him and the latter bestowed robes of honour on him.[1]

In the daily news report of the city of Aurangabad Dt. 9th Shawwal 1071/28th May, 1661 among other things it is stated that royal orders written by Diyanet Rai were received by Amanat Khan, prohibiting the nobles posted in the Deccan from collecting rahdari (transit duties) within their territorial jurisdiction and for a taking written muchalka to that effect from the nobles. Amanat Khan forwarded the orders to Nandlal, Diwan and in turn communicated the orders to the Mutasaddis (clerks, officials) of the sarkars (district) instructing not to realise anything towards rahdari[2].

In the daily news report Dt. 8th Muharram, 1072/24th August, 1661 of the city of Hyderabad, it is stated that on the capture of the ship belonging

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1. Ibid., Doc.No. 10, P.48 (Persian text)
2. Doc.No. IV/228, A.P.S.A.

to Malik Beg by the Dutch and the Danes at the port of Chikacol, (Srikakulam, a district of Andhra Pradesh) Qutbul Mulk, through a Nawishta (writing) orders Suri Rao, Hawaldar of the port of Machilipatnam, to demand the Dutch Captain for the realease of the Ship. Suri Rao excused himself in a Nawishta to Qutbul Mulk on the grounds that he had no authority over the Dutch and the Danes and more over he being the Hawaldar of Machilipatnam, had no jurisidction over Chikacol where the Capture took place. If the Emperor were to issue orders to the port authorities of Bengal and Surat, the Duth Captain would be compelled to release the ship along with its cargo[1].

It appears that the News Reporter stationed at Hyderabad sent every kind of information relating to the rulers of Golconda. The following documents illustrate this statement.

In the Daily newsseport of the city of Hyderabad Dt.16th Muharram, 1072/Ist September, 1661 it is

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1. Doc.No. IV/480 A.P.S.A.

informed that it was reported on 27th Zilhijjah in the Waqai that Qutbul Mulk was suffering from tooth ache and sore throat and he was alright for some time. But again he had a relapse.[1]

In the daily news report of the city of Hyderabad Dt.Ist Muharram, 1072/17th August 1661 among other things it is stated that on the orders of Qutbul Mulk one diamond belonging to Mohan Das was sent to Amanat Khan, at Zaferabad for the Emperor. Hakeem Nizamuddin Ahmad requested the News Reporter on behalf of Qutbul Mulk that if the Emperor approved of the diamond, it cost might be fixed and deducted from the Peshkash or else it might be returned.[2]

In the daily news report on the city of Hyderabad Dt.14th Safar, 1072/29th September, 1661 it is informed that Qutbul Mulk is desirous of marrying his daughter to Ali Adil (Shah-II) in order to establish intimate relationship between the Courts of Golconda and Bijapur; and the discussion which took place in this regard will be reported later.[3]

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1. Doc.No. IV/497 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. IV/432 A.P.S.A.
3. Doc.No. IV/565 A.P.S.A.

The News Reporter while reporting the events of a particular city sometimes used to make some proposal if found necessary under the circumstances. The following vaqai reveals this point.

In the Report of daily occurrences of city of Ilichpur suba Berar Dt. 20th Ramzan, 1071/10th May, 1661 it is reported that the Gumeshta of Kartalab Khan wrote that the troops sent by Iraj Khan had dispersed the Gonds and Bhils who were causing disturbances and destroying the Jagir of Kartalab Khan. The people who had abandoned the place are now settling in the jagir. It is learnt that the Gonds are again making trouble. As such appointment of a Thanedar at Kherla has been proposed.[1]

The Qazi

The highest judge of the empire was the Emperor, himself. About Judicial authorities of the Emperor and the delegation of these powers Abul Fazl writes "Although the supreme authority and the redress of

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1. Doc.No.IV/132 A.P.S.A.

grievances rests with sovereign monarch yet the capacity of a single person is inadequate to the superintendence of the entire administration. It is therefore necessary that he should appoint one of his discreet and unbiassed servants as his judiciary delegate"[1].

The imperial Qazi was known the Qazuk-ul-Quzzat who always accompanied the Emperor. Every province, city and large village had its own Qazi[2].

During the period of Aurangzeb the Qazis were vested with wide and unlimited powers. About their powers and influences Jadunath Sarker writes that "on all administrative question, Aurangzeb sought to follow the rulings of Cannon law and by the precedents set by the orthodox Khalifs. The Qazis were therefore his guides not only in the Church but also in the state. Their influence over the Civil Government was greater than that of the ministers and generals[3].

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1. Ain., Vol., III, Ain 3
2. Sarkar P.27
3. Aurangzeb, Vol.,III,P.74

Even the great nobles and powerful generals were jealous of the Qazis on account of their vast powers and did not hesitate to taunt or insinuate the Qazis even in the presence of the Emperor. In this connection Khafi Khan narrates the following incident of the imperial Court.

One day when Aurangzeb got the information about the activities of Shivaji in the Deccan through the reports sent by Waqai Navis, the discussion started regarding the depature of Mahabat Khan II to the Deccan. On hearing it Mahabat Khan sarcastically remarked, "It is not necessary to send an army against him. The proclamation of our Qazi will serve the purpose[1]".

Some documents from the Aurangzeb collection preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives throw light on the mode of appointment and remuneration of the Qazi in the Deccan, their duties, position and regard in the society, their importance in the Government administration and their system of functioning.

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1. M.U., Vol. III, PP. 199-200

The following two documents i.e. parwancha and parwana show that the Qazi were either appointed as per imperial orders or appointment orders were issued in the farmen. After the appointment of the Qazi the revenue of any village of rozina (daily allowance) was granted to him as medad maash (aid for subsistence).

Qazi Shihabuddin Muhammad was granted Burhanpur village and half of rupee rozina from the treasury of Seuli Pargana as medad ma ash with the condition of poste of Qazi, Muhtasib and preacher of Id sermons of Parganas of Seuli and Timurli as per imperial orders.[1]

Copy of Parwana under the seal of Razvi Khan Sarrue Sudur Dt.Ist Rajab 1082/30th August, 1671 the post of Qazi of Aurangabad has been granted to Mullah Ahmed Shervani on the transfer of Qazi Abdul Wasi, with Rs. 8/- daily subsistence allowance.[2]

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1. S.D.A.R., A.P.No. 947, P.15
2. Doc. 61 (II) A.P.S.A.

In the above document the duties of the Qazi have been mentioned in detail. They are as follows:

"The Qazi should settle the disputes and attend to the disposal of Court Cases. He should use his good offices for bringing about rapprochement among people ending mutual animosities, arrange the marriages of un-married women who have no guardians, divide the inheritances, make sure the preparation of true and correct copies of the sentences of the judge and maintain the records of the court properly, persuade people for obedience, worship and Friday and Idd Prayers, investigate into hidden wealth and the wealth and property of the orphans and determine their guardianship and for doing so he should put in his entire efforts. As for the information of the people the parvana notifies that Mulla Ahmad Sheruani, as the rightful Qazi of that place and the matters Concerned the newly appointed Qazi should be considered to his post should be allowed to be performed by him without any interference and any other person should not be deemed as his associate or having concurrent authority with him in such matters. He should be paid the amount as specified."

"All persons i.e. the residents and natives of Aurangabad city were again ordered that considering him the Qazi of that place his orders should be considered as final in religious and Canon Law and all letters, sale deeds and all sentences of the judge and Court records in his handwriting or under his seal should be considered as authentic[1]".

It appears that the people used to approach the Subadar in case they failed to get justice from the Court of Judicature or the Qazi.

The following document illustrates this point:-

Siyaha-i-Huzur 0/11th Shaban, 1085/6th November 1674 dealing with a memorandum regarding the complaint of a woman in the High Court against Sikandar and Alual, the Shiqdar and Kotwal of Wangdi Pargana (sarkar Nanded subs Aidar) for the release of her grandson, held by them.

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1. Doc. 61 (II), A.P.S.A.

The Court authorities ordered that the accused person should be produced before the Court but it was found that they had fled to some other place. The case was then referred to the Subadar and it was ordered that a thorough search should be made to produce the absconding persons otherwise the person-incharge of the search will face hopeless Consequences.[1]

It was customary for the high officials and Mansabdars holding high ranks to bestow robes of honour etc., to the Qazi on special occasions. The following document speaks about this practice.

Daily news report of Baglana D/10th Zilhijja, 1071/27th July, 1661 states that Saiyid Mansur, Faujdar having recovered from illness went out at one Pahr (measure of the time equal to three hours) in a palki (Palanquin) to Jami Masjid to offer prayer of thanks. After prayer he bestowed Gujrati dastar, one piece of special cloth and a kind of garment to the Qazi[2].

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No.10 P.105
2. Doc.No.IV/371, A.P.S.A.

The following documents reveal the importance of the Qazi for attesting various kinds of papers and in Government administration as well.

Yaddesht-i-Ahkam-i-Muqaddas D/20th Rajab, 1087/ 18th September 1676 mentions that as per the letter of Mukhtar Khan, the Nazim of Khandesh Ziauddin s/o Sirajuddin, Muhammad Husain s/o. Muhammad Shareef, Kotwal here dismissed from service for indulging in drinking. Ziauddin repented in presence of the Qazi and submitted an apology under the seal of the Qazi for his past conduct.[1]

Daily news report of sarkar Ramgir D/3rd Shawwal 1072/12th May, 1662 states that Khwaja Beg, the Faujdar, Muhammad Fazil, the Qazi and Salchand, the Diwan, decided to hold office thrice a week for the settlement of the affairs of the Khalsa-i-Sharifa in consultation with the officials of the department[2].

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1. S.U.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 4465. pp.105-106
2. S.U.D., Doc.No.17, pp. 79-80 (Persian Text)

The archival documents also furnish information about the functions carried out by the Qazis posted at various places in the Deccan.

Daily news report of Parenda for 9/16th Ziqada 1072/23rd June, 1662 among other things states that there was a complaint of the Muqaddam of Aindapur Village that his slave after fleeing from him took service with an oil maker. The investigation of the Qazi proved the truth of the Complaint and the slave was restored to the master.

The same document supplied the information that a husband and wife were granted divorce by the Qazi for incompatibility of temperament, by mutual agreement.[1]

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1. S.U.D., Doc.No. 8, P.95 (Persian Text)

Appendix I

The lists of the Subadars of the Suba-i-Deccan and the Subadars of the subordinate provinces of the Deccan have been compiled on the basis of the following works:

1. Alamgir Nama.
2. Maasir ul Umara.
3. Maasir-i-Alamgir.
4. Tarikh-i-Dilkasha .
5. History of Aurangzeb.
6. Shivaji and his times.
7. Provincial Governors under Aurangzeb.

The books listed at No. 1 to 4 are contemporary histories of the period under study. The books listed at No. 5 and 6 are of Jadunath Sarkar which are based on original Persian and Marathi sources and the article listed at No. 7 is of M. Athar Ali, which is based on rare Persian sources.

Subadars of the Deccan

1658-1659 : Prince Muazzam

1660-1663 : Shaista Khan

Shaista Khan was appointed Subadar of the Deccan Vice Prince Muazzam on 22nd July 1659. On 25th February 1660

Shaista Khan left Ahmadnagar with a vast army and on 9th May, 1660 he entered poona.

1664 : Prince Muazzam

About the middle of January, 1664 Shaista Khan left the Deccan on being relieved by Prince Muazzam.

1665-1667 :Mirza Raja Jai Singh

Mirza Raja Jai Singh arrived at Poona on 3rd March and took over the charge.

1667-1672 :Prince Muazzam

In May 1667 newly appointed Subadar Prince Muazzam reached Aurangabad and relieved Mirza Raja Jai singh of his charge.

Prince Muazzam left the Deccan in June 1972.

1673-1677 :Bahadur Khan

Bahadur Khan became Subedar of the Deccan in January 1673 and held that office till August, 1677.

1677-1678 : Dilir Khan

Dilir Khan was ordered to keep watch till the arrival of the new Subadar (~~newly~~ nearly One year).

1678-1680 : Prince Muazzam

On 18th September, 1678 Prince Shah Alam Bahadur (Muazzam) with a vast army was sent to govern the Suba of the Deccan.

1680-1683 : Bahadur Khan

On 1st March, 1680 Khan Jahan Bahadur Zafar Jung Kokaltash Khan became Subadar of the Deccan Vice eldest Prince (Muazzam). Khan-i-Jahan's second Vice-royalty began at the end of May 1680 when he relieved Prince Shah Alam at Aurangabad.
By the middle of November (1681) all the military resources of the empire were concentrated in the Deccan under the Emperor himself.

For the following Subedars we donot find information about the exact date or month of the year on which they took over the charge or handed over the charge of the Subadari (Vice-royalty) of the Deccan in the contemporary records or books as in the case of the above mentioned Subedars.

More over, no information is available regarding the postings of Subedars in the Deccan for Certain periods.

1683-1684	: Safi Khan
1684-1685	: Amanat Khan
1685-1686	: Haji Shafi Sabzwari
1694-1695	: Dianat Khan
1698-1699	: Hasan Ali Khan Barha
1699-1700	: Najabat Khan
1701-1702	: Lutfullah Khan
1702-1704	: Prince Bedar Bakht
1708	: Prince Azam

Appendix II

Subadars of the subordinate Provinces of the Deccan.

Besides the Subadars of the entire Deccan there were separate Subadars for the Subordinate Provinces of the Deccan. A list of a few important Governors of these provinces is given below:

For those who served as the Subadar for more than once the number of the term is indicated within parentheses.

1. Khandesh

1) Wazir Khan (2)
2) Mir Jumla
3) Daud Khan Qureshi (2)
4) Khan-i-Zaman (3)
5) Mukhtar Khan (2)
6) Hashdar Khan
7) Iraj Khan
8) Prince Azam (2)
9) Shah Nawaz Khan Safavi
10) Inayat Khan (2)
11) Marhamat Khan
12) Najabat Khan (3)
13) Mutaqad Khan

14) Sadruddin Muhammad Khan

15) Prince Bedar Bakht

16) Mir Ahmed Khan

17) Chin Qulich Khan

II. BERAR

1) Syed Salabat Khan

2) Shah Beg Khan

3) Iraj Khan (2)

4) Daud Khan Qureshi

5) Khan-i-Zaman

6) Hasan Ali Khan

7) Muhammad Ibrahim

8) Mahabat Khan Hyderabadi

9) Nawazish Khan Rumi

10) Prince Kam Bakah (2)

11) Ali Mardan Khan Hyderabadi

12) Khuda Band Khan

13) Ali Mardan Khan

14) Shihabuddin Khan Firoz Jung

III. AURANGABAD

1) Mamur Khan

2) Ament Khan II

3) Lutf ullah Khan

4) Prince Bedar Bakht

5) Prince Azam

6) Khan-i-Zaman

IV. BIDAR

1) Khan-i-Zaman (2)
2) Mukhtar Khan (2)
3) Qalander Khan
4) Qulich Khan
5) Abdullah Khan (~~11~~)
6) Lashkar Khan
7) Ruhullah Khan
8) Ali Mardan Khan
9) Khuda Bandq Khan

V. HYDERABAD

1) Ruhullah Khan
2) Jan Sipar Khan (2)
3) Jan Nisar Khan
4) Rustam Dil Khan (2)
5) Prince Khan Bakhsh
6) Syed Muzzafar Khan

VI. BIJAPUR

1) Ruhullah Khan
2) Abdullah Khan Barha
3) Lashkar Khan (2)
4) Mumur Khan
5) Lutfullah Khan
6) Chin Qulich Khan
7) Prince Kam Bakhsh

CHAPTER IV

Revenue Administration

Sources of revenue

The revenue administration under the Mughals was well organised. The sources of revenue were clearly defined. The chief sources of revenue of the Deccan subs during the period under study may be classified into the following broad categories:

1. Land Revenue

2. Taxes other than land revenue: The taxes such as jihat and sair jihat etc. fell under this category The taxes other than the land revenue or taxes on the artisans and the tradesmen and the transit duties were termed as sair.[1] Minor imposts raised by the central government and all imposts raised by the local authority were called sair jihat[2]. The tax 'rahdari' (transit duties) was not included under this category of taxes during the period under study

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1. Irfan Habib, The agrarian System of Mughal India, pp.99, 259n.
2. I.H. Qureshi, The administration of the Mughal India? P.149.

as it was abolished by Aurangzeb along with other taxes.[1] After the issue of farman in this connection, orders were issued prohibiting the nobles and other authories posted in the Deccan from collecting rahdari[2].

3. Peshkash: The rulers of the large territories like Bijapur and Golconda paid large peshkash as tribute till the fall of their kingdoms in 1686 and 1687 respectively. The hereditary chiefs of small principalities who were usually called Zamindars made offering which was known as 'peshkash'. The other Zamindars such as Ismi Zamindars and intermediary Zamindars such as Deshmukhs and Deshpandes also paid Peshkash (It is discussed at the proper place under 'Zamindars').

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1. Sarkar, pp. 95-96.
2. Doc No.IV/228 APSA.

4. Diamond mines

Revenue of the Deccan

After the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda Kingdoms in 1686 and 1687 respectively the Mughal Deccan extended over the province of Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad, Bider, Bijapur and Hyderabad.

The administrative divisions and the revenue account of those provinces have been indicated in detail in the manuscripts entitled 'Deh ba Dehi' and 'Saveneh-i-Deccan' of A.P. State Archives. The Jama (the assessed revenue) of the six provinces of the Deccan was Rs. 18,97,02985-11 as and Rs.18,23,2194-1-0 as shown in the manuscripts Deh ba Dehi and Saveneh-i-Deccan respectively. These revenue figures of the Deccan included (1) land revenue (2) other taxes such as Jihat, Seir Jihat (3) Peshkash paid by hereditary chiefs and other Zamindars and (4) Diamond mines.

Among the documents which furnish Jama or hastil

(actual revenue collected) figures some documents contain the details of land revenue and other taxes as well. It clearly shows that the revenue figures included land revenue and other taxes. A document containing hasil figures of Haripur village, Pergana Raipur sarkar Baglana suba Khandesh furnishes the following information:[1]

Hasil Rs. 492.0.0.

1.	Mal (Land revenue)	Rs. 475-0-0
2.	Jihat	
	(a) Fruits	5-4-0
	(b) Gardens of mangoes	12.0.0
3. Sair Jihat		492.0-0-

1. Doc.No.1/28/0-230 IJC(MAI)

Regarding Peshkash of the hereditary chiefs and revenue of diamond mine it is stated that these figures, have been shown seperately in the revenue account of the Deccan as mentioned in the above two manuscripts. A statement of jama / hasil figures of the six provinces of the Deccan prepared on the basis of the manuscript Deh ba Dehi is reflected in the appendix (chart No. 1).

Revenue of Maharashtra under the Mughals

Maharashtra was not a seperate province under the Mughals during that period. But the provinces of Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad, Bider and Bijapur excepting Hyderabad had a number of districts now included in the present Maharashtra[1]. P. Sethu Madhava Rao on the basis of the manuscript Sawanih-i-Deccan calculated the revenue as Rs. 3,71,96,529 of villages of the district of these 5 provinces which are now included in the present day Maharashtra (see chart No.2 in the appendix).

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1. P. Sethu Madhava Rao, Eighteenth Centure Deccan, p 7.

Statistical information in respect of the Jama / hasil figures of a few parganas and villages are also tabulated. (See charts No.3, 4 & 5 in the Appendix).

Introduction of land revenue system by Murshid Quli Khan in the Deccan:

The earlier contemporary sources are not very relevent to the agrarian system (i.e. system and revenue rules) of the Mughal Deccan during the period under study as there were marked differences in the system from place to place and many changes in revenue rules and regulations took place from time to time. The land revenue reforms introduced by Murshid Quli Khan in the Deccan as mentioned in the contemporary histories, the firmans of Aurangzeb addressed to Md. Hashim and Reaik Das and some archival documents pertaining to the period under study are very important and relevent for our purpose.

When Aurangzeb was appointed as the viceroy of the Deccan for the second time, Murshid Quli Khan was sent to the Deccan along with the prince as Diwan of Balaghat. After of period of 3 years

i.e. on 28 Jan... 1656. Murshid Quli Khan became the Diwan of the entire Deccan when Painghat was added to his charge.[1]

The tenure of Murshid Quli Khan as the Diwan of the Mughal Deccan is considered very important as far as the land revenue reforms are concerned and these reforms were introduced in the Mughal Deccan just before the beginning of the period under study.

There was no revenue system at all in the Deccan before the reforms of Murshid Quli Khan came into operation. The people of the Deccan did not know the method of crop sharing and the measurement of the land. The land was not surveyed and the revenue per bighe was not assessed and the actual produce was not shared between the cultivators and the State. The unit of the assessment was the plough in the Deccan and the revenue was assessed by the number of ploughs, the peasants cultivated

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1. Aurangzeb, Vols., 1 & 2 p.169

as much land as they could with a plough and pair of oxen. They could grow whatever crop they liked and paid to the state a small amount per plough. The rate of revenue varied in different places and it was fixed arbitrarily. It was not a definite proportion to th actual yield of the field because neither the fields were inspected nor the quantity and value of crop was estimated.[1]

The absence of a land revenue system led to the exploitation of the peasants by the collectors. The constant Mughal agression in the Deccan and succession of rainless years had added to their difficulties and miseries. The cultivators, therefore, left their homes and fields which resulted in the conversion of cultivated tracks into forests.[2] Aurangzeb expressed his concern on this grave situation and promised to improve matters.[3]

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1. Muhammad Sadiq Khan, Shah Jahan Nama, Vol.I, p.262
2. Adab-i-Alamgiri, f 34b.
3. Ibid., ff 24b, 29a, 29b, 32a.

Shahjahan after giving due consideration to this state of affairs had reduced the revenue demand of Khandesh to one half in 1631. But this considerable reduction in the revenue demand did not improve the conditions till Murshid Quli Khan was made the Diwan of the Deccan.[1]

The following few paragraphs sum up the information given in Shahjahan Nama written by Muhammed Sadiq Khan regarding the measures adopted by Murshid Quli Khan in the Deccan.

" Murshid Quli who by his ancestry, is an official well-versed in accountancy, intelligent, honest and possessed of good qualities adopted the regulations of Todar Mal, Diwan of Akbar and Asaf Khan, Diwan of Jahangir. He appointed intelligent honest and God-fearing Amins (revenue assessors) and Amils (Collectors). In the

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1. M.U., Vol., III, P.497.

beginning he got most of the land measured and after that the classification of land was taken up. The land that had not come under cultivation was given to men who had the ability to manage it for cultivation and supervise the peasants sympathetically. The men chosen for this job were given robes of honour and the title of Muqaddam (Headmen). In this way he persuaded them into the field of cultivation. He gave sums of money as tagavi (loan) for purchasing oxen, buffaloes and other requirements of cultivation. He ordered to recover the loan in instalments at the harvest time. "

" He introduced a 3-tier system of land revenue. The first system was sarbasta tashkhis (customary assessment) which was prevalent in the older days. The second system was batai (sharing) that is, collection after the division of the crop, of which he himself was the innovator."

" He established three kinds of sharing: (1) The produce that depends on rain was to be divided equally between the peasants and the Government (2) The produce gained from the wells whether it was the produce of the kherif or rabi, one-third of it was to go to the Government and two-thirds to the peasants. And besides grain, whatever of the high grade crops was produced such as grapes, sugarcane, plantain, pomegranate, rice, poppy, mango, plum, pineapple, peach, turmeric, cumin-seed, Ispeghol, Sweet basil (Raihan), plantain tree etc., of this produce one-third or one-fourth, would go to the state exchequer while the rest was meant for the peasants; (3) The crop produced by canals, the share of the Government was fixed by way of Schedule of Rates (dastur-ul-Amal), different from the rate on the crops irrigated by wells. The third system laid down by Murshid Quli Khan was of Jarib. Under this system after obtaining the rai (crop rate) on every crop, such as food

grains, vegetable, high grade crops, taking into account the prices, he determined the value of the out-turn of cultivation, so that after measuring the land, they may collect the revenue rated according to the crop. This fixed revenue rate (Zaih-i-Muqarrari) is also among the innovations of Murshid Quli Khan.[1] "

" Murshid Quli Khan was so meticulous in having correct measurements that at times he used to personally handly the jaryib (the measuring chain). These measures taken by Murshid Quli Khan so sincerely and with determination, started showing quick results with marked improvement in revenue and living conditions of the people[2]. "

Within a short period after the introduction of land revenue system of Murshid Quli Khan the

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1. This system that the revenue should be collected per bigha after measurement is known in 3 or 4 suhas of the Deccan as Dhara of Murshid Quli Khan, —— Khafi Khan, p. 734.

2. Muhammad Sadiq Khan, Op.cit., Vol.1, P.262-264.

conditions of agriculture really improved and the land revenue increased considerably in the Deccan. This is corroborated by the account of Bhimsen of 1658. He writes, 'this region (Aurangabad) is very thickly populated and not a single piece of land was to be found there which was without cultivation'.[1]

When the reforms of Murshid Quli Khan were introduced, the Mughal Deccan consisted of four provinces. But after the fall of Adil Shahi and Qutb Shahi Kingdoms in 1686 and 1687 respectively they were added as two new provinces as Bijapur and Hyderabad. In these territories no detailed land survey was taken up but some systematic steps were taken for fixing the assessment of the revenue.

The Diwan of Hyderabad did not carry out a

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1. I.O., p.20

detailed land survey and painstaking assessment of measured agricultural lands in the new province. But he had systematically obtained and collected information for the record kept by the Deshpande of each pargana, which he used to fix a standard assessment for every pargana in the Kingdom.[1]

Some important changes took place in the province of Hyderabad with the advent of Mughal revenue administration, such as tax farming ended as soon as Mughal Administration came into operation.

After the eastern Deccan was annexed to the Mughal empire with a more efficient bureaucracy, the farming of revenue collection was generally replaced by the collection through official Collectors.[2]

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1. J.F. Richards, Mughal Administration in Golconda, P.172.
2. Ibid., P 137-38.

Farmans of Aurangzeb containing revenue rules

1. Farman issued to Muhammed Hashim, Diwan of Gujrat-Guirat instructions issued to the Mutaseddis and Amils posted throughout the country are mentioned in the Farmen of Aurangzeb dt.1079/1668-69 to Muhammed Hashim[1]. Some of these instructions are stated below;

1. The revenue officials should show benevolence to the cultivators, enquire into their conditions and {behave} tactfully so that the cultivators may joyfully and heartily try to increase the cultivation and every arable track may be brought under cultivation.

2. The Officials should keep themselves well informed about the conditions of every cultivator. The ryots engaged in cultivation should be encouraged showing kindness and favour in any matter as and when desired.

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1. Mirat, Vol., 1, pp.268-72.

Those cultivators who have the capacity to till and having had rainfall abstain from cultivation should be urged upon to do their job and if they do not still listen to, the officers should use their authority and apply force to put them on to the job. In case the peasants do not have the implements for tilling the soil, the necessary amount should be advanced to them by the State in the form of **tagavi** (agricultural loan) against proper security.

3. If the peasant is too poor to get agricultural implements or runs away from the village leaving the land fallow, the officer should either give the land to another person on lease, or for direct cultivation, and collect the revenue from the lease holder in case of lease or from the share of owner in case of direct cultivation. The surplus, if any, should be paid to the owner,, or substitute

another man in the place of the former owner in order that he may cultivate the land and pay the revenue and enjoy the surplus of the produce. Whenever the former owners become capable of cultivating the land again it should be restored to them.

4. If the tracks of the fallow lands are located among roads and high ways they should be included among the area of towns and villages and excluded from cultivation. Apart from this from the other lands being incapable of village, no revenue should be collected from anybody. For other lands which are fit for cultivation having a owner, able to cultivate, he should be urged to cultivate them.

5. For desert track, if the owner is known it should remain invariably in his possession. In case the owner is not known and if there is no possibility of any mineral in the land,

it should be given to any body deemed fit for its proper care. In case the land contains minerals, everything hindering mining of the minerals should be forbidden including cultivation and no one should be allowed to be in possession of such land.

6. In places where no revenue has been fixed, it should be fixed at such an amount the payment of which is within the capacity of the ryot. For no reason the revenue should exceed half the crop eventhough the land may be capable of yielding more. Where the amount is fixed it should be accepted by the revenue officials ensuring that the Govt. share should not exceed one half as otherwise it would over burden the ryots. If the fixed revenue happens to be more it should be reduced and fixed at a level which can easily by paid by the ryots.

7. The payment of the revenue can be made in cash or kind as the ryots choose.

8. The fixed revenue should be demanded only at the time of harvesting.

9. If any calamity beyond human control occurs, the official should enquire into the case carefully and grant remission to the extent of the actual loss incurred due to calamity and not one half of the remnant should be left to the ryot at the time of realising the revenue.

10. If a man fails to cultivate a particulars ~~truck~~ tract of land possessed by him inspite of his ability to do so the revenue of that land should be realised from any other land belonging to him. If the fields have been flooded or the rain water has been exhausted or any calamity beyond control has totally damaged the crop before reap and he has no time left for ~~raising~~ raising the second crop that year, then the revenue should not be collected.

11. In case a owner of the land cultivates it but dies before paying the revenue of that year and his heirs get the produce of the field, the revenue should be collected from them. But if he dies before cultivating the land and enough time is not left that year for any one else to till it, then nothing should be collected on that account.

12. In case the land is given, on lease or loan by the owner and it is cultivated by the lease holder or the loan holder the revenue should be collected from the owner. If the lease holder plants garden on it, the revenue should be collected from him. In case of mortgage, if the mortgagee cultivates without the permission of the mortgagor the revenue should be collected from the mortgage.

13. If a man sells his kharaji land bearing single crop in the course of the year and if

there is sufficient time for the purchaser to cultivate, the revenue should be collected from him otherwise the revenue should be collected from the seller who after having the crops collected sells it. In the case the land having two crops and the seller and the buyer have enjoyed one crop each, the revenue should be divided between them.

14. In case of construction of house of plantation of trees and garden on arable land the prescribed rates of revenue should be collected.

15. Such land which has been converted into cemetry or sarai in endoument, no revenue should be collected from such land.

16. If a man, whether Hindu or Muslim is not the owner of the revenue paying land, but has only bought it or holds it in person, he may enjoy the profit from whatever is produced in

it. The revenue should be collected from him as already fixed.

17. If the ouner of a Muqasima land passed away without heir such land should be given on lease or for direct cultivation as per the ordinance issued.

18. In the case of the calamity no revenue should be demanded for the destroyed portion but the revenue should be collected on the portion which remained safe.

2. Farman issued to Rasik Das, Karori

In the farman of Aurangzeb issued to Rasik Das Karori in 8th regnal year[1](ie) 1075-76/1665-66, the emperor has issued orders that enquiry should be made as to what is the extent of the avable

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1. Malik Zada, Nigar Name-i-Munshi, p.p. 99-102

land, what portion is under cultivation and what portion is not, what is the total amount of the crop every year and what are the reasons of those tracts lying uncultivated in every village of the pargana under his jurisdiction. After making enquiries into these matters he should exert himself to bring all arable land under village and to increase the first rate crops where there are unused wells, they should be repaired and new ones should also simultaneously be dug. Their revenue should be assessed in such a way that the ryot may get their dues and the government share may be collected at the right time without oppressing the ryot. The following regulation will come into force from the beginning of the autumn of the eighth regnal year.

1. No private interviews should be entertained for the Amils (revenue collectors) and the Chaudharies (Village headman) but they should be insisted upon to attend in the public

audience hall. On the contrary the ryot and the poor men should be allowed private and public audiences in order to have direct contacts in making their requirements fully known without any mediator.

2. The Amils should enquire village by village the number of the cultivators and ploughs and the extent of the areas under village. They should try to exceed last years cultivation giving attention towards the advancement from the inferior cereals to superior cerials and work hard to see that no arable land is wasted. If a peasant runs away they should ascertain the reasons and try their best to induce him to return to his former place.

3. The Amins should assess the revenue after enquiring the agricultural assets of every tenant in such a manner so as to benefit the Government and give ease to ryots. They

should send the Deul (statement of the particulars of the gross revenue levied) of revenue to the imperial record office immediately without delay.

4. For the collection of revenue, payment should be demanded at the appointed due time according to the mode agreed upon in connection with the payment of instalment. In case a part of the first instalment remains Unrealised it should be collected at the time of second instalment leaving absolutely no arrears at the time of third instalment.

5. The outstanding arrears should be collected in suitable instalments keeping in view the condition and the capacity of ryots.

6. In case of collections of revenue if the Choudhuries or Muqaddams or Patwari has oppressed the farmers by realising revenue

in excess, the ryots should be conciliated and their dues should be given. The misappropriated lands should be recovered from the usurpers.

7. Respect the Nankar (A kind of compensative allowed for the services rendered for land revenue collection) and Inam lands (a jagir assigned not against a rank but as inam without placing the assignee under any obligation) as rent free tenure as per the practice and custom in vogue.

8. The Fotedar (Treasurer) should accept only Alamgiri coins, and Shahjahani rupees if the former is not available.

9. In case of calamity the Amins and Amils should watch the standing crops with great attention and honesty and they should carefully ascertain

the loss according to the comparative statement of the present and the past produce.

10. The Amins, Amils, choudhuris Qanungoes and Mutesaddis should abolish halia (exaction in excess of revenue) and forbidden abuabs (cesses) which impaired the welfare of the ryots. They should furnish securities that they would never exact halia or collect the abuabs as prohibited and abolished by the Emperor. If anyone found doing so the fact should be reported to the Emperor so that he may be dismissed from services and replaced by another man.

11. On the basis of the rough records (Kanhaz-i-Khem) of all the villages of the parganas, tumar (fiscal paper) should be drawn up. The Diwan should demand the refund of that portion of the total gains of the Amils, Choudhuris,

Qanungo, Muqadam and Patwaris which they have taken in excess of their established perquisites.

12. Among the Amils and Kargies of the jagirdars who have proved themselves as good officers, they may be recommended for suitable regards for their honest and good services. But for those who have acted in the opposite manner, they should be reported for suitable punishment including dismissal from service in connection with their irregular acts.

13. The Daily account of the collection of the revenue and cess, daily account of the collection of cash from the Parganas very fortnightly and the balance of the treasuries of the Fotedar and the Jumar of the total revenue and the annual revenue settlement together with the income and expenditure of the treasuries of Fotedar season by season should be submitted

at the right time and the amount spent without being accounted for should be refunded.

14. In case of dismissal of an Amin, Amil or a Fotedar, papers should be demanded from him promptly for submission along with the records of abvab recovered from the dismissed personnel to the imperial officer for the audit purpose.

15. The Diwani papers should be drawn up according to the established rules season by season and after affixing the seal and note of verification (of Resikdas) should be submitted to imperial record office.

Procedure prevalent in the Deccan for the maintenance of records and realization of revenue illegally collected

The method of maintaining revenue records in North India was different from the system followed

in the Deccan. For example in North India Rabi and Kharif crops were shown separately in the revenue records whereas no such distinction was made in the system followed in the Deccan. Hence to bring uniformity in the maintenance of the revenue records in the Deccan Shafi Khan, Diwan was ordered through a Parwana to follow the example of Hindustan (North India) in maintaining revenue records.[1]

The Mughal Mansabdars were assigned jagirs, the revenue of which was almost equal to their pay. But some Mansabdars related to high officials might be receiving more revenue from their Jagirs than their pay. In such cases the Emperor called for the relevant papers for his personal verification. In a letter, the Emperor ordered to the prince for submitting the papers of monthly pay and hal hasil (collected revenue) of the jagir of Muftakhir Khan and

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1. DOC.No.1/32/8-18 IJC

Syed Muhammed Khan, relative of Bakshi-ul-Mulki[1].

Sometimes the Emperor wanted to perus the revenue records of a particular area. For this purpose the requisition for the required records was sent to the concerned authorities.

Orders were issued to Diwan Mir Muhammed Jafar to furnish the revenue account of five years of parganas etc. of his jurisdiction for royal perusal[2].

The Mughal Government was very vigilant and watchful about its revenue collection and these matters were attended to with promptitude. Whenever there were reports of delay in depositing the collections by the Revenue Collectors, they were pulled up and orders were issued to them to set things right. In the instructions to Muhibb-i-Ali,

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1. DOC.No. 38 (1) APSA
2. DOC.No.1/38/6-5 IJC.

Tahsildar, he was ordered to avoid delay in depositing the revenue into the treasury[1].

Whenever Government received reports regarding illegal collection of Govt. revenue by Government official or otherwise immediate steps were taken to recover the amount collected illegally and depositing the same into the treasury. Muhammad Yahiya, Qiladar of Udgir, after usurping land of Khalsa illegally realised the amount from the scale of mangoes of that land without proper sanction[2]. In this connection two Parwanas were issued one addressed to Muhammad Yahiya, Qiladar of Udgir[3] and the other addressed to Ali Akbar, Diwan[4] ordering to deposit entire amount of revenue which the Qiladar realised on account of sale of mangoes pertaining to the Khalsa land.

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1. DOC.NO. 1/38/3-7 IOC.
2. DOC.NO. 1/38/5-1-IOC.
3. DOC.NO. 1/38/5-3-IOC.
4. DOC.NO. 1/38/5-4-IOC.

Rahmatullah Waqai-nigar of Visvapatnam reported that one Hemanth Konde had been realising amount from the peasantry of mahals of Khalsa and Jagir uithout the sanad of Desaiyi[1]. On this report orders were issued to the Gumeshta of Qasim Khan to recover and deposit into the treasury the sum of 35075/- huns and 9 fanam from Hemanth Konde and others who have realised the amount illegally from the peasantry[2].

In case of embezzlement of revenue by the Government officials primarily suspicion used to be there against persons who were in fact not directly responsible but were some how involved in the affairs of embezzlement. But regular enquiry was conducted to find out the real culprits and to fix responsibility for the embezzlement. In sarkar Ramgir in case of embezzlement of 1300 huns from the Government money of mal wajib (proper or authorised land revenue) collected from the raiya

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1. DOC.NO. 1/38/5-4 IJC.

2. DOC.No. 1/31/1-2 IJC.

initially Tama Deshmukh was scolded and punished with hunters.[1] In the same case an enquiry was conducted in accordance with the royal orders into the charges of embezzlement and finally Nasrullah, the Diwan was held responsible and he was directed to execute the bond for the payment of the amount.[2]

The Government never spared revenue officials if they were found negligent in collection of revenue. A Memorandum conteins imperial orders for reducing Zat and Sawar rank from the manasb of Riyat Khan, for having failed to exert himself in collecting customs at the Surat port and for the loss incurred by the Govt. in realising the revenue.[3]

Mughal Government attached great importance to the official supervision to ensure increase in land revenue. The Jagirdars who were efficiently managing the land revenue administration of their jagirs

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1. DOC.NO. IV/68 APSA.
2. DOC.NO. IC/256 APSA.
3. SDAR, DOC. A.R.NO. 4989, p.44.

and consequently responsible for increasing the land revenue were being encouraged and rewarded by way of increasing their remuneration etc. A circular letter describes manual of tankhwah in the Deccan for Jagirdars who have increased revenue by their efforts. It is ordered there in that such jagirdars should be assigned jagir-i-mahal equal to the increased revenue in case their jagirs are transferred and that after 2½ years the increased portion be merged into their tankhwah (regular pay)[1].

Division of Land

The entire Mughal territory of the Deccan may be divided into three main categories for the purpose of Land revenue (1) Khalisa lands (2) Jagir lands and (3) madad-ul-maash lands and inam lands. In the above stated lands the land revenue was allocated and appropriated by three different agencies namely

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1. DOC.NO. 1/31/6-3 IOC.

government, the jagirdars and madad maash holders. Land revenue of Khalisa lands was collected by the Karoris or the Amils appointed by the Diwan-i-Ala and the collections were remitted to government treasuries. Land revenue of the mahals assigned to Mansabdars, in lieu of their salaries was collected by them through their own Amils. A small portion of land revenue in all the provinces was granted to the needy, the pious and the learned as madad maash and the grantees of madad maash lands were entitled to appropriate the land revenue of these lands[1].

Khalisa lands:

In fact such land as was not given out in assignment at a particular time was called Khalisa; there was no permanent demarction; the same area could be Khalisa at one time and jagir or assignment at another[2]. This definition clearly says that after assignments of jagirs to mansabdars from the bulk

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1. Nomen Ahmad Siddiqi, Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals, P.102.
2. Qureshi, p.75.

of imperial territory the remaining lands in all the provinces were the lands of Khalisa or Khalisa Sherifa.

The income from the Khalisa lands of a mahal or pergana was deposited in the local treasury and after meeting the expenses of local administration the balance was remitted to the imperial treasury at the provincial headquarters[1].

Even great nobles and princes as Subadars of the provinces were not granted very fertile lands as jagirs. Aurangzeb in his letters to Shah Jahan complained several times that the territories granted to him as jagir were not fertile and consequently their revenue was hopelessly less and he requested that these lands might be exchanged with the fertile lands from Khalisa Sherifa.

The letters of Aurangzeb suggest that the

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1. Malik Zade, op.cit., p.140.

lands which were extremely fertile were kept exclusively for Khalisa and the Khalisa lands could not only be cultivated well but could also be administred conveniently.

The extent and area of Khalisa territory under the Mughals in the Deccan fluctuated from time to time. The decrease or increase in the area of Khalisa land depended upon the annexation of new territories, increase in number of jagirdars and the requirements of a particular situation. As such it is difficult to have a precise assignment of the area at a particular point of time specially because references in contemporary sources are not available in this regard.

Jagir lands

The salaries of the Mughal Mansabdars were paid in cash or in the form of land assignments

as jagirs. The Mansabdars who were assigned jagirs were called jagirdars and they were entitled to collect land revenue from the jagirs assigned to them in lieu of their pay.

The lands assigned as jagir were subject to the dual authority of the State and the jagirdars. Whereas the estimated income of a jagir was to be calculated by the Revenue Ministry, the actual assessment and collections were made by the jagirdar or his agent. Again even in matters of assessing individual holdings the jagirdar did not have a free hand, but was required to conform to the rates sanctioned by the Revenue Ministry.[1]

The jagirdars were assigned the jagirs the revenue of which were equal to the pay of jagirdars. But in most cases it was observed that the receipts were less than the assessment sum. As such a new method was introduced during the period of Shah Jahan

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1. Norman Ahmed Siddiqi, op.cit., p.109.

in order to overcome the disparity between the figure of estimated assessment sum and receipts. The annual changing ratio between the Jama & Hasil was worked out for every pargana. This ratio was expressed in terms of the mahwar (month wise ratio) When the hasil of the jagir was equal to the Jama, it was called twelve monthly and where it was one-third it was called four monthly.[1]

It is true that the revenue was collected by the agents of the jagirdars but the agents of the jagirdars were not sure of their tenure of employment, due to the transfer system. Therefore they used to be at times harsh and oppressive, in the collection of the revenue[2].

The Diwan of the suba had the authority to intervene and appoint his agent in case he received complaint about the oppression of the peasant by the jagirdars. The Diwan of Khandesh appointed his own agent in the sarkar of Baglana when he received complaints[3].

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1. Habib, p. 264.
2. I.D., pp. 230-32.
3. Daftar-i-Diwani Mal-o-Mulki, p.186.

The Waqainevises used to furnish reports about the activities of the jagirdars and the conditions that prevailed in the jagirs as well[1]. In case of oppressive action and irregularities committed by the jagirdars, the peasant and the Zamindars would complain to the court or the Subadar or Diwan directly[2]. When the Govt. took a serious view of any irregularity committed by a jagirdar, it either used to impose of fine on the jagirder or transfer his jagir or resume it without giving any compensatory assignment[3].

Whenever the Mughal jagirdars found that it was difficult for them to administer their jagir properly from a distant place or if they were unable to realise the revenue from their jagirs due to the encroachment of the enemy on their jagir lands they used to represent to the Mughal court for their

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1. S.W.D., Doc.No. 1 at p. 167, Doc.No.10 at p.132.
2. Doc No. 8 at p. 86 (Persian Text)
2. Ruqaat-i-Alamgiri, p. 119
3. Ibid., pp. 40-41.

transfer nearer to their jagir land or payment of cash salary in lieu of the jagirland or to sanction loan etc. in case of devastation by the enemy and all such cases were decided by the Mughal Govt.

Neroji in his petition among other things says that all his jagirs have been laid waste by the men of Shivaji in view of which he requests musaadat (loan) to meet his requirements. He was advised to hold in abeyance the petition till the arrival of Mahabat Khan.[1]

In the petition, Mohammad Yusuf attached to the party of prince Muazzam (Subadara of the Deccan) requested that he might be granted cash salary from the Deccan suba in lieu of his jagir near Patna as the jagir is at distant place and he is unable to receive the full revenue from it. It was ordered to place it before the Emperor for orders[2].

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1. SDAR, Doc. AR No. 172, p.76-78.
2. Ibid.,Doc. AR No. 4965, p.85.

In the petition submitted by Siddi Jauhar it is stated that formerly he was attached to Kirat Singh at Burhanpur from where he could easily administer his jagir. But recently he was ordered to serve under Bahadur Khan. Owing to his transfer the management of his jagir had been neglected. The entire jagir had fallen under the possession of the enemy and he was not in a position to advance ~~salaries~~ salaries to his contingents in time. He therefore requested that he may be posted at Burhanpur so that he may be able to settle the affairs of his jagir properly[1]. However his request was rejected.

In the petition submitted by Kazim tendering his resignation from the post of Waqia nevis (news reporter) of Chandura, had also complained that he was unable to realise the revenue from his jagir which was captured by the soldiesr of Shivaji. On this petition it was endorsed that he may be transferred[2].

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1. Ibid., Doc. A.R.No. 4966 SDAR pp.97-98
2. Ibid., Doc. AR. No. 4962 SDAR p.71.

Shaikh Babu attached to the army of Abdullah Khan was transferred to the army of prince Muazzam and a new jagir was granted to him.[1]

Some salient features of land revenue assignments to jagirdars:

A careful study of the Mughal documents of land revenue assignments to jagirdars pertaining to the period under study brings the following new points to light.

1. The mansab and usually the jagir were granted by the emperor himself in most of the cases. In some cases the Subedar or Diwan were authorised to assign suitable jagirs to mansabdars. In the niyishta (letter) dt. 25th Jamadi 1, 1075/4th Dec. 1664 Prince Muazzam, the Subedar of the Deccan was authorised to assign Nuruddin Muhammad a suitable jagir

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1. Ibid., Doc. A.N.No. 4987, p. 217-220.

in the Deccan to meet out his salary.[1]

In the Parwanch dt. 3rd Rabi 1, 1072/17th Oct. 1661. Amanut Khan, Diwan was ordered to assign any suitable jagir to Muhammad Asad, Qazi of Aurangabad holding rank of 80 zat from any naibaqui mahal and send the daul for the approval of the Emperor.[2]

2. When the Subadar assigned jagirs or cash grants to Mansabdars on his own account, he sought royal orders in confirmation of the assignment he made. In such cases the assignee or his agents were ordered to keep the revenue collection of that particular area in amanat (trust) till the confirmation is received from the court.

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1. Ibid., Doc. A.R.No. 4951, p.45.
2. Ibid., Doc. No.IV/598 AOSA.

In the parwancha dt. 10th Jamadi 1 1072/22 Dec. 1661 the Subadar entrusted to Muhammad Salih the charge of an amount of 120000 dams accruing from Kalyan pargana Zaferabad suba.

The agent of the assignee is directed to keep the tahsil of the said mahal in trust till the receipt of royal confirmation.[1]

3. In case the actual receipts of a pargana was more than the estimated assessment sum of a jagir which was to be assigned, only a portion of it was assigned and that amount was called as jagir of so many dams. In a rwancha dt. 19th Muharram 1072/5th Sept. 1661 a jagir of 700000 dams was granted to Siddhoji from the Muranjan pargana, Talukan sarkar.[2]

4. When a person was entrusted the charge of some amount accruing from a certain pargana he was

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1. Doc.No. iv/846 APSA.
2. Doc.No. iv/501 APSA.

called Uhdadar (office holder) of the said amount instead of a Jagirdar. It is clear that his authority was limitedonly to the area of which the revenue was assigned to him. Through parvancha dt. 11th Rabi 11, 1072/25th Nov. 1661 Dhar Rao Nimbalkar was entrusted the charge of the sum of 1885000 dams accruing from Islamabad (Bhiwandi) pargana of the recently annexed Talkokan territory[1].

5. In some cases land revenue assignments from more than one places were made to one person to meet his full salary. Dhar Rao Nimbalkar was entrusted the charge of the sum of 105000 dams, 1885000 dams and 45000 dams accruing from different parganes.[2]

6. Even for the purpose of Khwurakh-i-dawwab (feeding of animals) land revenue was assigned to

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1. Doc.No. iv/702 APSA.
2. Doc.No. iv/699 APSA, Doc.No. iv/702 APSA Doc.No. iv/706 APSA.

Mansabdars. Sherza Rao was entrusted the charge of the sum of 127,500 dams accruing from Charthana pargana, Basam sarker, Berar subs for the feeding of animals[1].

7. Many jagirdars were paid in cash in lieu of their jagirs. In such cases pay bills like other ordinary employees were prepared for cash payments. These pay bills of jagirdars have usual deductions like other employees. Thousands of such documents are available in the A.P. State Archives.

Almost all land revenue assignment orders were addressed to Deshmukh, Deshpandya, Muqaddam, Reaya and Mazarian (cultivator). They were ordered to inform the assignee correctly about malwajbi (proper or authorised land revenue) and huquq-i-diwani (other taxes due to the finance department). It means that the land revenue collected under two different heads were assigned to the jagirdars.

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1. Doc.No. iv/686 APSA.

We find a large number of Qabzul Wasil dar Iwaz-i-Jagir (Pay bills in lieu of jagirs) documents of the early period of Aurangzebs reign, Among the other documents pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb preserved in the A.P. State Archives which indicates that the Mansabdars were being sanctioned cash salary instead of assigning jagirs in an increasing number. But clear orders were issued by the Emperor in the 10th regnal year (of Aurangzeb) in this respect. Orders were issued to Safi Khan, the Bakshivl Mulk, to investigate the case of Muhammad Ashraf and Muhammad Akbar who were appointed on cash salaries against imperial orders. It was enjoined that in future no appointments should be made in the Deccan carrying cash salaries. All those who were posted there as auxilieries should be assigned jagirs.[1]

Paibaqui lands

When an area was taken out of the assignment of a jagirdar, pending final decision whether it would

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1. SDAR, Doc.NR.No. 4996, p.59-62.

be reassigned to some one else or brought into Khalisa, it was termed paibaqui and the Amil and Amin were entrusted with the task to see that the assessment, collection and administration do not suffer in any manner.[1]

The following documents furnish information about paibaqui lands of the Mughal Deccan during the period under study.

It was stated that pargana Nadurbar suba Khandesh was assigned to Kerken Beg after the death of Ali Mardan Khan. But Kerken Beg has fled away. Thus it became paibaqi[2].

It was ordered to pay tankhwah from paibaqi of Peagir to Haibat Rao who was wounded and proceeded on leave[3].

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1. Qureshi, p.238.
2. Doc.No. 1/36/2-9 IJC.
3. Doc.No. 1/36/8-2 IJC.

Baloji, Bithoji, Syed Kazim and others submitted petitions requesting for the assignments of parganas of Nadurbar, Chandser and Sultanpur etc. of suba Khandesh which had become Paibaqi.[1]

Inam Lands: The lands which were assigned without any service obligation in return were called inam jagirs. These lands were granted either to provide subsistance or as rewards for the good services rendered by the grantees. The inam lands were generally exempted from payment of all taxes. A few inam grants are cited below:

In the parwana of Inayet Khan dated 17th Sept. 1694 the Amal, Deshmukh, Deshpande, Muqaddam and Mazarian of Pargana Moli Munur, suba Bijapur were informed that six chawar of land in village Koob has been granted as Inam to Qazi Taj Muhammad. It was ordered to allot it to the Qazi after measuring the land in question and not to demand various taxes from him.[2]

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1. Doc.No. 1/38/9-8- IOC.
2. Calender of Acquired Document, (C.O.A.D) Doc.No. 255, p.91.

In Parvana dt. Ist Shaban 44 Julus the Mubesaddis of Pargana and sarkar Nanded, suba Muhammadabad and informed that Karanji, Deshmukh of Nilgaon has been granted one chavar arable land as inam for good services rendered by him. They were instructed to relinquish the land in question after measuring and demarcating the same to the grantee.[1]

The land assignments granted as inam in the previous days were renewed and continued on the basis of old papers and sanads. Grant of 250 bigha land as inam is resumed and continued to Govind Rao, Sarmuqaddam and Deshmukh[2] and 200 bigha land to Bhim Babu[3] Sar muqaddam in the villages of Kau Chaupalli, Harapur, Chopalli and Jamuni of taluk Sirpur, sarkar Nabinagar, suba Muhammadabad (Bidar) on the basis of old records and sanads issued in favour of their names.

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1. Doc.No. 28,(1), APSA, 2. Doc.No.26(I),ASAA.
3. Doc.No.27(I),APSA,

The loyalty and cooperation of the Zamindars i.e., Deshmukh and Deshpandi etc. was inevitable not only for efficient revenue administration but stability of the Government as well. The Zamindars who were found loyal and sincere to the cause of the Govt. were awarded with inam land. Though a copy of parvana villages worth Rs.2000 as inam were granted to the Zamindars who have supported the imperial cause in capturing the forts of Rasulgarh and Mahipatgarh.[1]

Madad Maash Land: The usual beneficieries of madad maash were learned people, persons performing religious duties, and widows. In addition to them the officers who were no longer able to serve the Govt. due to old age or some other reasons were also granted with madad maash.[2]

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1. Doc.No. 1/33/12-1 I.J.C.
2. Lahouri, op.cit., Vol.,II,pp.308-309.

For madad maash grant Govt. officials were informed of the assignment of the particular area of land to a particular person with instructions to allot him after measuring the land in question.[1]

In most cases these grants were exempted from land revenue and other taxes.[2]

For these grants officials were also instructed not to demand the renewal of sanad every year from the grantee.[3]

The area of land granted as madad maash in the Deccan during the period under study was expressed as chawar (1 chawar land = 120 Bighas of land) such as 1 chawar, him chawar (half chawar)100 bighas, 75 bighas and 20 bighas etc.[4]

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1. C.D.A.D., Doc.Nos 234,253,255,288,pp.83,90,91 & 102
2. Ibid., Doc.Nos. 255 & 288,pp. 91 & 102 & Doc.No.75 A.P.S.A.
3. Ibid., Doc.No. 288,p.102.
4. Doc.Nos. 75 (1), 58(1), A.P.S.A., C.D.A.D., Doc.Nos. 234 & 253 pp.83,90 & Doc.No.5 (111),A.P.S.A.

All maddad maash grants were not hereditary. If a person had the grant of certain lands in his name or his sons, it was not necessary that after his death the same grant would continue ~~to~~ in his family. There might be some reduction in the extent of the land grant or they might not get anything at all. Shaikh Muhammad Darvesh had along with his sons secured 4 chavar land, as madad maash. After his death Raj Muhammad and other sons of the deceased was granted only one chavar land as madad maash in village Arabinadia, Pargana Nandgaon, sarkar Ahmednagar, suba Aurangabad[1]. Imeduddin Mujhud had one village along with its revenue of Rs. 700 as madad maash, died on 1st Ramazan 1087/ Oct. 1676. His sons and other family members applied for the same grant of madad maash. The Emperor did not approve it and ordered that if they were willing they should approach the Nazim (Subedar) for the recommendation of the mansab.[2]

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1. Doc.No. 75 (I), APSA;
2. Doc.No. 51 (II) APSA.

The intention of granting madad maash land was to provide financial assistance to the needy but the grants were made for the other purposes also. Muhammed Fazl and other persons, Mujawirs (Attendants at the Shrine) of Abdullah, Qutb Shahi's tomb were granted 75 bighas of land in pargana Husain Sagar, sarkar Muhamadnagar, Suba Hyderabad as madad maash to meet the expenses of illuminations etc. at the said tombs.[1]

In addition to land grants, cash grants were also made as madad maash. The madad maash grants had no obligations in return. But these grants were also made with a condition of an office. The office of the Qazi had usually grant of madad maash. Mullah Ahmed Sharwai, the Qazi was granted Rs.8 daily as madad maash from the treasuries of Aurangabad, Ahmedabad and Burhanpur. Out of Rs.8/-

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1. COAD., Doc.No. 253, pp.90-91.

Re.7 were granted as madad maash with the condition of the office of the Qazi[1] as shown below:

from the treasury of Aurangabad with the office of the Qazi Rs. 3/-	from the treasury of Burhanpur with the condition of the office of the Qazi Rs. 4/-	from the treasury of Ahmadabad without any condition Re.1/-

After measurement and demarcation of madad maash land ~~and~~ document was prepared which contained the extent of the boundaries of a separate piece of land granted as madad maash in favour of a particular person. This document was known as chaknama[2].

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1. SEAC, Doc. A.F.No. 941, pp.30-32, Doc. No. 61(II) A.P.S.A.
2. CDAD, Doc.No. 264, p.94.

Zamindars

The Chieftain Zamindars

The Chieftain zamindars were the hereditary autonomous rulers of their territories and enjoyed practically absolute power. The Mughal rulers demanded from the Chieftain a recognition of their overlordship the payment of tribute and the rendering of military assistance.[1]

After the conquest of Bijapur and Golconda in 1686 and 1687 these territories were made regular subas as Bijapur and Hyderabad of the Mughal empire and the Mughal generals were sent to different parts of the newly conquered territories for making revenue settlements and collecting peshkash from the zamindars.

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1. S.Nurul Hasan, Zamindars under the Mughals, land control and Social Structure in Indian History, (ed) Eric Frykenberg, pp.18-19. According to S.Nurul Hasan the other two broad categories of Zamindars in the Mughal empire were intermediary and primary zamindars.

We get information from the contemporary sources that the Mughals collected peshkash from Nayaks of Karnataka. In those days the territory of Karnataka was partly included in the Mughal suba of Hyderabad and partly in the suba of Bijapur. They were called the Hyderabadi Karnataka and Bijapuri Karnataka. The Nayak Zamindars were the rulers of the various places of old Karnataka territory and were called Nayaks before the Mughals conqured their territories. They may be included in the category of Chieftain Zamindars as classified by Nurul Hasan.

Dealing with the collection of peshkash from the Nayaks of Karnataka by the Mughals Bhimsen under chapter III of 32nd regnal year of Aurengzeb (1689-90) writes that Zulfiquar Khan along with Ali Mardan Khan, Faujdar of Karachi or Cenjeevaram went round Karnataka and collected peshkash in the form of tribute from the zamindars of Trichinopoly and Tanjavur[1]. This is the earliest reference that we

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1. I.O., Part II p. 173.

find about the peshkash from the Nayaks of Karnataka by the Mughals mentioned by Bhimsen but he has not stated the amount of peshkash assessed and annual instalment fixed.

A few original document preserved in Andhra Pradesh State Archives furnish detailed information regarding the amounts of fixed peshkash, annual instalments fixed and payment of peshkash etc. by Zamindars of Trichinopoly and Tanjavur.

In the 'Hasilat-i-Peshkash-i-Zamindarn'[1] (Statement regarding peshkash of zamindars) dated 1115[2] it is stated that the peshkash to be paid by the Zamindar of Trichinopoly fixed for the first time in the year 1104 F (1694) was Rs. 30 lakhs with annual instalment of Rs. 1,25,000. Out of Rs. 30 lakhs an amount of 434600 was received by the Mughal in the year 1114 F (1704-1705). Another amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was fixed to be paid as peshkash for the maintenance of the army in the year 1115 F (1705).

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1. Doc.No. 49 (II), APSA.

Another document Haqiqat-i-Zamindar-Trichinopoly (statement regarding Zamindar of Trichnopoly) dated 1117 F (1707)[1] supplies the complete information till 1117 F (1707). From the amount of fixed peshkesh of Rs. 30 lakhs to be paid by the Zamindar of Trichinopoly fixed in 1104, an amount of 175000 was paid in fourteen years till 1117F (1707). Under this head the balance amount shown is Rs. 1250000/-. Out of Rs. 5 lakhs of fixed peshkesh to be paid for the maintenance of the army, an amount of Rs. 75000/- was paid in the period of three years and Rs.425,000 remained as balance.

A document which pertaining to a slightly later period mentions that after the conquest of fort Mueretgerh alias Jinji the two mahals of Trichinopoly including Madurai and Tanjavur were included in Karnataka of Suba Hyderabad and the peshkesh on Zamindars of these mahals was fixed. But later it was found that the revenue assessment of these places

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1. Doc.No. 50 (II), APSA.

increased considerably. The old and enhanced amounts of revenue assessment of Trichinopoly included Madurai and Tanjavur in Chakra (1chakra = 2 rupees) and rupees have been furnished in the document and necessary orders were sought for. It was ordered that the old rates fixed during the period of Khuld-i-Maken (Aurangzeb) should continue and the enhanced figures may be noted in the relevant columns.[1]

The Intermediary Zamindars:

Under this category there were various types of Zamindars. Who collected the revenue from the primary Zamindars and paid it to the imperial treasury or to the jagirdars or to the chieftains. These Zamindars were not only the backbone of land revenue administration but they were also responsible for the maintenance of law and order. They received various types of perquisites such as commission deduction, revenue free land etc., for the services they rendered.

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1. Doc.No. 2014 A.P.S.A.

This category of Zamindars included Deshmukh or Desais, Deshpende, Cheudharis or Muqaddams and Kanungos. Practically the entire country was under the jurisdiction of one or the other types of intermediary Zamindars[1].

According to Noman Ahmad Siddiqi there was a clear distinction between a Zamindar who paid peshkash and the one who paid land revenue. The Zamindars who held a number of villages or an entire pargana and paid peshkash were known as *Asmi Zamindar*. A peshkashi Zamindar was not subject to the detailed assessment of land revenue actually under cultivation as in the case of Zamindars paying land revenue.[2]

The rights of intermediary Zamindars were hereditary but the state reserved to itself the authority to interfere with succession and even to partition the jurisdiction among brothers or relations.

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1. S. Nurul Hasan, *Op.cit.*, pp. 24-25.

2. Noman Ahmad Siddiqi, *Op.cit.*, pp.22-23.

A nishan of Prince Murad Baksh conferred the Deshmukhi of a pargana in Suba Telingana on one Ram Raddy, rejecting the claim of half the Deshmukhi of the pargana put forward by the adopted son of his elder deceased brother[1]. (This document pertains to the period which is only a few years earlier to the period under study).

On imperial orders a sanad was issued conferring the post of deopandgi of Narsi, Sarkar Basim Suba Berar on Narhar Isaji. This post was held by Jivaji and Mahdaji, the two brothers of Narhar's grand father. These two brothers died without any son and deshpandigi was granted to their wives. They afterwards represented in their own handwriting that this post belonged to Narhar. The emperor ordered that the sanad may be issued to him subject to the condition of willingness of the Jagirdar and raaya (people)[2].

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1. Doc.No. 2607 A dated 15th Ramazan 1059/12th Sept. 1649 APSA.
2. Doc.No. 63(II), APSA.

A copy of farman wherein orders were issued assigning Deshmukhi of half pargana of Warwal Sarkar Nanded held by Abdul Karim to his son after his death.[1]

Sometimes more than one posts were conferred on one person.

A farman of Aurangzeb assigning offices of Deshpande Sarpatwari Muqaddam and Darogha of pargana Booth sarkar, Nanded suba Bidar to Balaji Takkuji Pandit with exemption from payment of different taxes.[2]

According to Professor Nurul Hasan the usual share of the rusum of the intermediary Zamindar ranged between 2+5 and 10 percent[3]. But in the light of the following documents pertaining to the period under study and to the Deccan we can say that the share of the intermediary Zamindars of the Deccan ranged between 1 and 2+5 percent.

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1. Doc.No. 1/38/12-5 IJC.
2. Doc.No. 24(III), APSA.
3. S. Nurul Hasan, Op.cit., pp.24-25.

The share of the rusum of Malkarajesh, deshpande of sarkar Ellora suba Hyderabad was 1 per cent whereas Shyama Latchman and Venket Kishna, Deshpandes of pargana Audemmari Suba Hyderabad had 1.5 per cent share.[1] The shares of the rusum of Venkat Linnoji and Taneji of pargana Petlore, Suba Hyderabad and Timaji Pao, Deshpande of pargana Pangal suba Hyderabad were 2.5, per cent.[2]

Sometimes the intermediary Zamindari i.e. Deshmukh etc., was taken by other persons by fraud and misrepresentation. The Zamindars were sometimes dismissed on account of their objectionable activities or unsatisfactory services. But in such situations, the Zamindar represented their cases to the government for the redressal of their grievances.

In the representation of Siddoji and Taneji Deshmukhs of Pargana Nilanga, Sarkar Naldurg, suba

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1. Doc.No. 1/34/6-16 IOC.
2. Doc.No. 1/34/6-15 IOC.

Aurangabad, they complained against Tukoji and other who had taken possession of their Deshmukhi and requested for redressing their grievances.[1]

The daily news report for the city of Illachpur, suba Berar, states that Kishna, Deshpande on his dismissal has filed a suit with the Mutsaddies of the city of Aurangabad claiming his hereditary rights.[2] Efficient and loyal services of the intermediery zamindars, i.e. Deshmukhs and Deshpande etc., was inevitable not only for the better land revenue administration but also for the stability of the state. On receiving reports about objectionable activities of the Zamindars the officials of that area or other Zamindars were asked to submit report in the matter after investigation. The Zamindars who were found loyal and sincere to the cause of the government, were awarded suitably.

In a statement Abdus Subhan, Deshmukh of pargana Warul Suba Mohammadabad certifies that Abdur Rahim

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1. Doc.No. 1/38/12-6 IOC.
2. Doc.No. IV/210 APSA.

the other Deshmukh of the said pergana has neither any connection with the enemy nor his followers too.[1]

Through a copy of parvana villages worth Rs. 2,000 were awarded in inam to the Zamindars who have supported the Imperial cause in capturing forts of Rasulgarh and Mahipatgarh.[2]

The intermediary Zamindars too started paying the peshkash during the period under study. When Bhimsen says that the emperor had imposed peshkash on the Zamindars and appointed officers to collect it,[3] it means that the peshkash was imposed on those intermediary Zamindars who paid the land revenue after collecting from the primary Zamindars and not on the peshkashi zamindars who were paying the peshkash from the beginning. It is clear that the peshkash was imposed on the intermediary Zamindars

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1. Doc.No.1/37/D-211 IJC. 2. Doc.No.1/33/12-1 IJC.
3. I.E., p.231

also as there was heavy burden on the state exchequer due to constant warfare in the Deccan. The archival documents pertaining to the period under study corroborate the above mentioned statement of Bhimsen.

On the basis of imperial orders a parwana under the seal of Diyanat Khan regarding imposition of the peshkash on the intermediary Zamindars and its payment in the imperial treasury was issued. It was ordered that if a Zamindar is prepared to accept the payment of fixed amount of peshkash on his own responsibility by submitting a tashud (undertaking) and pays one fourth amount of peshkash in cash a sanad should be issued to him in this regard and half of the rusum should be withheld till the remaining amount of peshkash is received by the government from the Zamindar.[1]

The other archival documents furnish details which help us to understand the procedure of the peshkash system step by step.

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1. Doc.No. 1/34/10-6 IJC.

The following documents haqiqat-i-peshkash-i-zamindarian(statement showing peshkash amount payable by the Zamindars) furnish the fixed amount of peshkash imposed on the Zamindars and some other details.

S.No.	Name of the Zamindars	Pargana & Sarker with suba	Amount
1.a.	Malkaraji, Deshpandiye,	Sarker Ellore Suba Hyderabad.	Rs.39842-9-(
II.b.	Siyami, Lachman and Venkat Kishna, Deshpandiye	Pargana Audammari, Suba Hyderabad.	Rs.8785-12-(
II. a.	Venkat, Lingoji and Taneji, Deshpandiye	Pargana Patlore Suba Hyderbad.	Rs.15150-0-(
b.	Timaji Rao, Deshpandiye	Pargana Pangal Suba Hyderabad.	Rs.25912-0-(
III.	Biyas Rao, Deesmukh	pargana Naseerabad Sarker Bankapur Suba Bijapur	Rs. 2000-0-(
IV.	Kakikonda Paikonda	Pargana Kolar, Suba Bijapur	Rs. 1125-0-(

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1. Doc.No. 1/34/6-16 IOC. 2. Doc.No. 1/34/6-15 IOC
3. Doc.No. 1/34/0-56 IOC. 4. Doc.No. 1/34/0-35 IOC

The next step was to submit taahud namas (agreement, contract) by the intermediary Zamindars and they are available among the archival documents pertaining to the period under study.

Sivaji, Jivaji and Mahdaji, Despandes of Pargana Dhonki Sarkar Naldurg, suba Aurangabad, Devaji, Desmukh of Pargana Basant Nagar Sarkar Nanded suba Zafarbad and Raghnath Rao Despande of Pargana Manjrud Suba Khandesh Submitted Taahud namas stating that they have accepted the payment of fixed amount of the peshkash on their own responsibility and paid one fourth of it in cash in the imperial treasury. They requested for the sanad and also stated that they would be eligible for half of the rusum after making payment of the remaining amount of the peshkash.[1]

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1. Doc.No. 1/33/5-2, Doc.No. 1/31/5-5 & Doc.No. 1/33/7-24 IOC.

Finally a sanad was issued to the intermediary Zaminder after fulfilling the conditions laid down in the above state parwana which makes the position of the intermediary Zaminder legal and authoritative.

A sanad dated 25th Jamadi II 31J conferred the nisf (half) Deshmukhi of pargana narsi sarker Basim Suba Berar on Antaji s/o Isaji. It is stated that he was in possession of nisf Deshmukhi of the said pargana as per the official records. He approached the imperial coutt and admitted the payment of peshkash amounting to Rs. 12369-4-0 on his own responsibility, paid one fourth amount of Rs. 3092-4-0 in the imperial treasury and requested for the grant of sanad in this regard. It is ordered that he should be considered the nisf Deshmukh of the said pargana with the instruction to withhold half of the amount from his rusum leaving the other half for him till the entire amount of the peshkash is recovered from him.[1]

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1. Doc.No. 62 (II), A.P.S.A.

The intermediary Zamindars i.e. Deshmukh and Deshpandes etc. who enjoyed these posts hereditarily yet they had to obtain a sanad for the posts on payment of the required Peshkash to become approved holder of such post either in the eyes of Mughal Govt. or the rayat. In the absence of sanad the rights and duties attached to the post would be unlawful.

Diyanat Khan Diwan of the Deccan instructed Muhammad Shafi to submit detailed report to him if Zamindars of the suba (Hyderabad) are in possession of the villages without a royal sanad.[1]

In a farman revenue official of sarkar Kallam were ordered to confiscate lands on which Zamindars have taken possession without paying peshkash[2].

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1. Doc.No. 1/35/3-2-IJC.
2. Doc.No. 1/34/4-1-IJC.

The intermediaries Zamindars in case of unfavourable circumstances and conditions appealed to the Govt. for reducing the amount of the peshkash or in case they found that the collection rates were strict they represented for showing leniency in enforcing the rules.

In the petition the Vakil of Khawas Khan appealed to reduce the instalment of peshkash to the tune of Rs. 10000 p.a till the lands under himd are fully in-habitated.[1]

In the official note it was stated that Balu Pandit Kulkarni of Suba Hyderabad owes the peshkash out of which he had deposited Rs.3000/- in the treasury and he had appealed through his Vakil for releasing the strict terms in realising the remaining amount outstanding against him.[2]

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1. Doc.No. 1/34/11-1 IOC.
2. Doc.No.38/8-18-IOC.

Economic conditions of the Mughal Deccan 1658-1707

The reforms introduced by Murshid Quli Khan in the land revenue system of the Deccan just a few years earlier to beginning of the period under study had resulted in market improvement in the conditions of agriculture and economic life of the people of the Deccan within a short period.

Bhimsen's Tarikh-i-Dilkasha and archival documents provide the evidence that there was economic prosperity and abundance of food grain during the early years of the period under study.

The following few lines of Bhimsen throw light on the level of cultivation and prices of food grains in the year 1658.

This region (Aurangabad) is very thickly populated and not a single piece of land was to be found there which was with cultivation. The price of grain like wheat and pulses was two *seer man*

(2½ maund) per rupee; jawar and bajra three naam men per rupee; the black sugar at two rupees per maund; four seers of ghee for one rupee and price of the ashrafi was sixteen rupees[1].

He further mentions in detail the prosperous and happy life led by the people in the Mughal Deccan during 1659-60. To save precision in the description of the rosy situation, Bhimsen's exact words are reproduced below: " Amirul umara (Shaista Khan) remained in Poona only and tried to bring about a state of peace and prosperity in that area with complete satisfaction. Grain became extremely cheap. Wheat was available at two Shah Jahani maunds for one rupee. Prices of pulses and barley can be judged accordingly. In the territory of Khandesh, Berar and Baglana the armies and the people had double the above facilities. Fodder did not cost more than three rupees and in this way a rider could pull on very well by having an Arabic horse with all its requirements and his family. And

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1. T. I.D., p.20

most of them were in a happy position to spend lavishly on the marriage ceremonies as it was a religious necessity and threw parties and feasts to their friends. Many buildings and gardens also came into existence[1]".

In addition to Bhimsen's analysis some original documents pertaining to the early period under study furnish information regarding buying and selling rates of food grain and other commodities in various cities and forts of the Mughal Deccan.

The buying and selling rates of wheat, jawar and grain per rupee in Shahgunj Market in Aurangabad in 1661[2] were as follows:

No.	Name of grain	Buying rate	Selling rate
1.	Wheat Ist Class quality	29 Shah Jahani Srs.	28 S.J.srs.
2.	Jawar ,, ,, quality.	1 maund 1 sr	1 maund
3.	Gram ,, ,, quality.	,, 39 srs.	38 srs.

1. T.D. p.31

2. S.W.D, Doc.No.3, pp.37-38 (Persian text).

The buying and selling rates of wheat, jewar and gram per rupee at the Udgir fort were as follows in the year 1662[2].

No.	Name of Grain	Buying rate	Selling rate
1.	Wheat	1 maund 28 srs	1 maund 25 5/8 srs
2.	Jewar	2 ,, 22 3/5srs	2 " 19/1/8 srs
3.	Gram	2 ,, 13 ⅛ srs.	2 " 10½ srs.

The rates of the above items at Ramgir market were as follows in the same year[2].

No.	Name of the item	Buying rate	Selling rate
1.	Wheat	37½ srs	36 srs
2.	Jewar	25 srs	24 srs
3.	Gram	1 maund	37½ srs.

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1. Ibid., Doc.No. 5, p.148 (Persian text).
2. Ibid., Doc.No.12, p.75 (Persian text).

These conditions however did not remain for long. There was gradual change after a few years onwards and from late 17th century till the end of Aurangazeb's reign the conditions declined from bad to worse.

There were many factors which were responsible for deterioration in the agriculture and economic conditions of the Mughal Deccan. Some important contributory factors are discussed here briefly. The first and foremost was the growing power of Marathas in the Deccan, the establishment of Maratha Kingdom by Shivaji and devastation caused by the constant wars fought by the Mughals in the Deccan.

One can judge the extent of damage caused by the fighting between the Mughals and the Marathas in the Western Deccan by the fact that in early 1662 alone some seventy to eighty villages near Poona were plundered and people fled to nearby mountains.[1]

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 632, pp.27-29.

It is said that Shivaji had captured or constructed nearly 240 forts which were scattered throughout his kingdom and these forts had nearly 200000 soldiers at the time of his coronation. He also maintained 400 navy ships. To maintain such a large number of forts and a fleet, the revenue from his tiny kingdom was by no means sufficient. He had to resort to frequent expedition to foreign territories and exact Chauth (military cess), which was of the nature of tribute paid by local governors and chief of the territories.[1] It is estimated that at the time of coronation Shivaji's kingdom yielded about Rs. 30 to 40 millions while the Chouth when fully collected added another 8 millions to his revenue[2].

After the arrival of Aurangzeb in the Deccan, he was engaged in waging wars with Bijapur, Golconda and the Marathas till his death.

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1. Surendranath Sen; Administrative system of the Marathas, Chapters 1-4.
2. A.R.Kulkarni, Maharashtra in the age of Shivaji, pp.133-4.

Above all the protracted wars between the Mughals and the Marathas from the late 17th till early 18th century created some what anarchical conditions not only in the Western but also in the Eastern Deccan, causing a general economic decline all over the Deccan.[1]

The other factors such as oppression by the officials in collecting the revenue, burden of taxes on the peasants and famines also played their important role and hit the economic prosperity adversely.

The agents of Jagirdars did not hesitate to collect the revenue with oppression because they were not sure of their tenure of employment. Then there was the oppression of the Faujdars, Deshmukhs and Zamindars also who took money from peasants on every conceivable plea. Some of the tenants were not unwilling to pay the proper revenue but had not the means of doing so by reason of the enemy's (Marathas) depredation[2].

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1. Richards; pp.263, 314-16

2. I.D., p.230-32

After the eastern Deccan was annexed to the Mughal empire with a more efficient bureaucracy, the system of revenue collection was generally replaced by collection through official collectors. But more strict assessment of revenue as well as the fresh imposition of capitation tax at the rate of 4 per cent of assessment seems to have considerably increased the tax burden on the peasants although the full collection was always difficult and the revenue had to be more or less remitted every year[1].

The famines took place in the Mughal Deccan during the period under study due to failure of the rains or due to destruction of crops owing to excessive rainfall. After the great famine of 1630-1 caused by the failure of the rains in 1630-1[2] and then by excessive rainfall next year; minor famines on a regional scale occurred in the Deccan in 1655, 1682 and 1684. In 1702-4 another great famine took place, which is estimated to have killed over a

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1. Richards; pp.137-8, 178-85, 198.
2. Kulkarni, Op.cit., pp.94-97.

million souls and caused many starved people to be sold as slaves.[1] About this famine Bhimsen says that there was no rain all over the Deccan hence no good harvest also. Famine became so severe that men went out of their ancestral homes.[2]

The immediate and direct effect of famines was the scarcity of food grains. The majority of the people left the famine affected areas to return to their places after sometime. As such the cultivation was hampered in those areas during the intervening period.

Due to the factors mentioned above the economic prosperity and peace disappeared from all over the Mughal Deccan. The food grain which were once very cheap were being sold for very exorbitant prices during the last years of the period under study. Bhimsen furnishes information on this aspect as well.

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1. Tapan Roychaudhuri & Irfan Habib, The Cambridge History of India, p.476
2. I.D., Part II p.240.

Under 44th regnal year of Aurangzeb's reign (1701-1702) Bhimsen writes "Here some years before grain was very cheap, two Shah Jhani maunds selling for a rupee. But now owing to the devastation of the whole country of Telingana, not more than 12 seers can be had[1]".

During the famine of 1702-4 the scarcity of food grains increased much more. "On this side of Narmada no where could grain be found cheaper than six seers a rupee[2]".

Aurangzeb was moving from one place to another to capture the forts and punish the enemy and owing to enemy's action little grain reached the imperial camp.

In Nov.1703 grain sold at two seers per rupee in the imperial camp in the Poona cantonment and when Aurangzeb left this place and the imperial camp was pitched near Rajgarh and torne grain could be had with difficulty even at two seers a rupee[3].

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1. Ibid, p.229 2. Ibid., p.240.
3. Ibid., 240-1.

Chart No.1

Statement showing the revenue account of the six subas of the Deccan

Sl. No.	~~Sl.No.~~ Suba	No.of sarkers	No.of mahals	Total No. of mauza	Muqqrrera Jama(fixed assessed revenue	Amount as per account received in the office	Amount for which revenue records not received in the Office	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Khujiste Buniyad (Aurangabad)	12	138	7092	Rs.1,27,43,502 -14as 6p	Rs.1,17,12,111-11-0 for 107 mahals	Rs.10,31,392,3.6 for 31 mahals	
2.	Muhammedabad Bider	7	76	5010	℔ 75,04565.11.9	68,22,301.4.0 for 68 mahals	℔ 6,82264.7.0 for 6 mahals	
							Out of 76 mahals two mahals are Ghair amali	
3.	Khandesh	4	134	—	℔ 57,04023.2.6	42,12,977-7-0 for 46 mahals	℔ 14,91,045-11-6 for 88 mahals	
4.	Berar	10	196	9606	℔ 1,04,30,479-3-9	98,20,297.15.0 for 177 Mahals	℔ 6,10,181.4-9 for 19 Mahals	
5.	Dar-u-Zafar Bijapur including diamond mines	18	281	—	℔ 7,84,61,817.1.6	—	℔ 7,84,61,817.1.6 for 281 Mahals	
6.	Farkhunde Buniyad (Hyderabad) including Tanjaur and Trichnopally which were under Zamindars.	42	405	—	℔ 7,48,58,587.9.6	—		
	Total 6 Subas	93 sarkars	1,228 mahals	—℔	18,97,02985.11.0	℔ 4,78,50,635 2.6	℔ 14,18,52,350.8.6	

Chart-No.2

Revenue of Maharashtra under the Mughals

S.No.	Name of subs	Revenue amount in Dunas
1.	Khandesh	R. 4693460
2.	Berar	R. 11443487
3.	Aurangabad	R. 12778498
4.	Bider	R. 2546913
5.	Bijapur	R. 4734171

Total revenue .. Rs. 371,96529

Statement showing hasil (actual revenue collected of a few Parganes of Sarkar Daulatabad Suba Aurangabad as per contemporary MSS and archival documents.

sl.no.	Name of Pargana	Amount of hasil as per Jeh ba Jeh[1]	Amount of hasil as per Sawaneh-i-Deccan[2]	Amount of hasil as per archival documents.
1.	Eloqra	Rs. 52,633-2-6	Rs. 54,975-15-6	Rs. 48667-0-0[3]
2.	Satara	R. 15,196-12-0	R. 15,274-0-6	R. 10310-5-6[4]
3.	Khanner	R. 150,481-11-6	R. 1,47,992-13-3	R. 109899-1-6[5]
4.	Phulmari	R. 189298 - 12- 6	R. 1,92,861-3-0	R. 153929-12-0[6]
5.	Antur	R. 1,39,695-11-0	R. 1,30,742-14-9	R. 1,12,351-9-6[7]
6.	Jatigaon	R. 9132-5-0	R. 9,166-6-9	R. 7493-6-3[8]

1. MS of A.P. State Archives compiled during the later period of Aurengazeb.

2. MS of A.P. State Archives compiled during second half of the 18 centur on the basis of the records pertaining to Aurangzeb's period.

3. Doc.No.1/32/0-183 (4) Doc.No.1/3 4/0-139 (5) Doc No.1/33/0-37 (6) Doc.No.1/33/0-40

7. Doc.No.1/34/0-140 (8) Doc.No. 1/34/0-145 All documents are of Inayat Jung Collection, the hasil figures of the documents pertain to the year 10934H.

Statement showing hasil with afet (deduction made for naturel calamity)
of Pargana Phulmari, Sarkar Deulatebad Suba Aurangabad
for the yeere 1090/1679 to 1101/1689

S.No.	Year	Hasil	Afet	Tatimma (balance)
1.	1090/1679	Rs. 1,26,348-7-6	Rs. 6315-6-0	Rs. 1,20,033-1-6
2.	1092/1681	Rs. 1,29,516-4-0	R. 4042-8-0	R. 1,25,473-12-0
3.	1093/1681	R. 1,53,929-12-0	R. 4042-0-0	R. 1,49,887-12-0
4.	1096/1684	R. 1,83,070-4-0	R. 78537-0-0	R. 1,04,533-0-0
5.	1097/1685	R. 1,84,649-2-0	R. 51637-10-0	R. 1,33,011-8-0
6.	1098/1686	R 1,84,184-4-0	R. 63887-2-0	R. 1,20,297-2-0
7.	1100/1686	R. Figures not legible		
8.	1101/1689	Rs. 1,80,544-6-0	R. 1,30675-12-0	R. 49,868-6-0

Doc.No. 1/33/0-40 IJc (NA1)

The figures for 1091, 1094, 1095 and 1099 are not mentioned in the document.

Chart No.5

Chart No.5

Actual revenue collection of a few villages of Pargana Ambajogai Sarkar Fathabad Suba Aurangabad as per archival records

S.No.	Name of village	Hasil (Actual revenue realised)
1.	Sonnethourgaon	Rs. 1445-8-0[1]
2.	Sonjongaon	Rs. 1147-2-9[2]
3.	Sauergaon	Rs. 689-6-6[3]
4.	Sere	Rs. 1424-9-0[4]
5.	Sentelgaon	Rs. 270-12-6[5]

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1. Doc.No. 1/35/0-73 I.O.C.
2. Doc.No. 1/35/0-75 I.O.C.
3. Doc.No. 1/35/0-76 I.O.C.
4. Doc.No. 1/35/0-80 I.O.C.
5. Doc.No. 1/35/0-91 I.O.C.

CHAPTER V

The Mughal Army

Structure of the Mughal Army

Army formed the main support of the Mughal empire. It was but natural for them to give more attention to its efficient organization. We get some information about the Mughal Army organization from the contemporary sources.

As per Abul Fazl, the classification of the Mughal army was as follows:

1. Mansabdars (with the horsemen under them).
2. Ahadis (gentlemen troopers).
3. Paidagans (infantry including artillery).

Mansabdars with the horsemen under them and Ahadis formed the cavalry. In this way the Mughal army was composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry.

The Mansabdars and their Tabinan (horsemen)

formed the bulk of the Mughal cavalry. Among these departments of the army, Mughal considered cavalry as the most important department. In the words of Irvine " The army was essentially the army of horsemen. The Mughals from beyond the oxus were accustomed to fight on horseback only; the foot soldiers they despised; and in artillery they never became very proficient[1]. "

About the horsemen under the Mansabdars, I.H. Qureshi says " In the first instance they were recruited by the Mansabdars, then they were mustered for inspection by the Bakshi or sometimes even by the Emperor. The horses were examined by the experts and their quality was determined. The troopers salary was fixed in accordance with the number and quantity of the mounts[2]. "

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1. Irvine, p.57
2. Qureshi, p.119.

In the words of Abul Fazl, the Ahadis were the immediate servants of the Emperor. As the Ahadis were employed, independently and they did not belong to any Mansabdars contingent they were called Ahadi. They were not granted mansabs. As they were considered superior to the ordinary horsemen under a Mansabdar in efficiency and skill, they were paid higher salaries than the ordinary horsemen. The Ahadis were quite often employed for the jobs of non-military character.[1]

The artillery held second place in the Mughal army after the cavalry. Abul Fazl mentions that the guns were carefully distributed over the entire empire; each province being supplied with suitable variety of pieces. Artillery was considered necessary for "the siege of fortresses and naval action"[2]. The Mir Atish an officer holding high rank had the artillery under him. In addition to the Mir Atish, there were other officers attached to the artillery. Irvine says that the artillery was much more perfect and numerous in Alamgir's reign then it was under this great grandfather, Akbar[3].

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1. Ain, Vol., II, Ain 4. 2. Ibid., Vol., I, Ain 36.
3. Irvine, p.116.

Among all the departments of the Mughal army the infantry was insignificant and week fighting force. It had match-lockmen and the archers. In addition to them it included many other men who were not soldiers and used to attend various other duties. Some of them were as follows:

(1) Durbans (Porters)
(2) Khidmatiye (servant)
(3) Mewras (they were fast runners and were used to carry messages).
(4) Kahars, who carried palki, dolis and other heavy burden upon their shoulders.
(5) Wrestlers, boxers athaletes whose performenced were witnessed at the court;
(6) Chellas. According to Abul Fazl many thousands of slaves were set free by Akbar in his 27th regnal year but they remained in royal service and came to be known as chellas.

Army at the imperial court:

A considerable number of Mansabdars holding high

ranks were always kept at the court. These Mansabdars and troopers under them were considered as reserve force. In addition to it infantry was also present at the counrt. In the 20th regnal year of Shah Jahan out of total 40,000 infantry 10,000 were at the count[1]. The main reasons for keeping the large army at the court were to depute it for any important military campaign and reinforcement or prevent or suppress any revolt or coup by a strong military commander.

Provincial army:

There were three different types of forces in the provinces. The first type had all the contingents which every high officiel from the governor doundards had to maintain in accordance with his mansab. This force was mainly maintained for the general service of the empire rather than the province. The second

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1. Lahauri, Op.cit., Vol., II, p.715.

category of provincial army consisted of the contingent of certain minor Zamindars who were attached to the provincial governors to assist them whenever called upon. The third and the most important category of local and provincial forces consisted of the number of cavalry, infantry and other army mentioned in Ain-in-Akbari in the detailed account of the subas, as the quotas of sarkars and mahals.[1]

Regarding the above mentioned third category of provincial army, we get information in the later period as well. While surveying the imperial army at the end of 20th regnal year of Shah Jahan, Abdul Hameed Lahauri says that out of 40,000 Tufangchi, Topandaz, Golandaz, Bandars, 30,000 were posted in provinces and at the forts. It excluded the number posted with Faujdars, Karoris and Amils to administer the Pargana.[2]

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1. p. Saran, the Provincial government of the Mughals, pp.259-200.
2. Lahauri, Op.cit., Vol.,II, p.715.

During the reign of Aurangzeb i.e. during the period under study the Mughal army in the Deccan consisted of the contengents of high Mansabdars (Mansabdars with the troopers under them), Ahedis and other military personnel such as Banduqchis, Barqandaz, Tirandaz, Degandaz, Barudsaz etc. These personnel i.e. Banduqchis, Barqandaz etc. Were usually posted under some military officials such as Hazari and Safiual at the forts. This information is gathered from the documents preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad.

Among the documents pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad a considerably large portion of documents deals with the military affairs. These documents help in a great way in comprehending the functioning of the military administration of the Deccan during the period under study.

Akbar tried to remove the abuses and defects

prevelent in the army administration. It was he who introduced in the Mughal army the system of preparing descriptive rolls for troopers and for their horses in order to check deceptive tricks. Abul Fazl has discussed this issue also but it is advisable to understand clearly the procedure of preparing and maintaing the descriptive rolls of the troopers and horses, issue of branding and verification. Certificates of horses and troopers, issue of attendance certificates and pay bills for the disbursement of salaries to the Mansebders their troopers and to other military personnel in the light of the above mentioned documents as they fully relate to the period and area of our study. To explain every point in detail it is felt necessary to mention some of these documents in the text of the body as we do not find such detailed and new information any where else.

Among the documents pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb preserved in A.P. State Archives, descriptive rolls are numerous, for instance among the 7000 documents

of the Ist five Regnal years of Aurangzeb the number of descriptive rolls in approximately 1600.

Descriptive rolls:

A descriptive roll of a soldier usually describes his name, his father's name, caste and tribe such as Mughal, Afghan, Rajput, Maratha, etc., place of residence together with detail features of his face with specific indentification marks. A large number of these documents mentions approximate age and monthly salary. In the descriptive roll of a trooper the name of the Mansabdar is found written in as the top of the document. The descriptive rolls of the troopers along with the name of their Mansabdars are mentioned here. A document of 11th Ramezan, 1071/30th April, 1661 is a descriptive roll of Neelkant and Sultan Ali, Trooper of Qadirdad Khan, Mansabdar[1]. A document dt. 28th Zillhijjah 1071/14th August, 1661 is a descriptive roll of Zain Baig, trooper of Ismail Khan, Mansabdar[2].

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1. Doc.No. IV/64 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. IV/428 A.P.S.A.

In the descriptive rolls of horses the breed, colour and marks on its body have been noted together with the name of Mansabdar or a trooper for whom the horse was meant. The name of the Mansabdar or the trooper is written on the top of the document. We find the descriptive rolls of the horses of the Mansabdars and the horses of their troopers as well. A document dated 15th Safar 1069/2nd November, 1658 is the descriptive rolls of the horses of Ghulam Mohiuddin and Wahid Khan Mansabdars[1], whereas the documents dated 2nd and 3rd Muharram 1072/18th and 19th August 1661 are the descriptive rolls of the horses of Hameed Baig, trooper of Turk Taz Khan, Mansabdar[2] and that of Miran, trooper of Ismail Khan, Mansabdar.[3]

We also get descriptive rolls of personnel included in infantry such as Barqandaz, Janbuqchi, Tirandaz, Mewras, Naijars etc. In the descriptive rolls of these soldiers usually the name of the military officials.

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1. Doc.No. 1/597 A.P.S.A. 2. Doc.No. IV/451 A.P.S.A.

3. Doc.No. IV/458 A.P.S.A.

such as Hazari and Sadiwal under whom they were posted have been mentioned on the top of the documents. The document dt. 1st Muharram 1074/26th July, 1663 is the descriptive roll of Abdul Rasul, Banduqchi from the group of Hazari Sujan Singh[1]. The document of 11th Rabi I 1069/27th November, 1658 is the descriptive roll of Ram Rai, Barqandaz from the group of Hazari, Ghan Shyam[2]. The document dated 10th Muharram 1074/4th August, 1663 is the descriptive roll of Haji, Tirandaz from the group of Hazari Abdul Karim[3]. From these documents it is clear that the infantry personnel where they were posted, they were posted under an officer who had a certain number of Banduqchi, Barqandaz or Tirandaz under him. The descriptive rolls pertaining to the infantry personnel contained the amount of monthly salary. Some documents contain the endorsement fixing the monthly salary of the soldiers.

A document dated 15th Rabi I 1089/25th June,1678 is the descriptive roll of Ganga Ram Banduqchi[4] which contains the following endorsement.

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1. Doc.No. VI/477 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No.1/808 A.P.S.A.
3. Doc.No.VI/601 A.P.S.A.
4. Doc.No.69(II)A.P.S.A.

The salary may be deemed to have been fixed as Rs.4-4 As.

From it, ~~is~~, it may be inferred that after the recruitment of a soldier the descriptive roll was drawn up and when it was presented to a competent authority his monthly salary was also fixed by him by making endorsement as shown above.

In the documents preserved in A.P. State Archives, the descriptive rolls of armour etc. are also available which is an evidence that the descriptive rolls of the armour and weapons etc. were also drawn up besides the military personnel and horses during the period under study. The following document describes a few armour of a Mansabdars;

The document dated 2nd Ziqada 1072/9th June,1662 is a descriptive roll mentioning armours etc. of Khan s/o Hasan of 250 Zat, Topi (helmet with red velvet lining) Baktar (A Coat of mail) Rasi,(rope) Pakhar

(A coat of mail for horses and elephants) and Rak[1] should be ratak, ralak, or rayak an iron piece or greeve).

The descriptive rolls have many dates on them. Some of the descriptive rolls contain the dates on which their copies were received in different departments. Some descriptive rolls have the dates on which the troopers and horses were presented for muster for verification. After the study of the dates of verification, recorded on some of the descriptive rolls we find long intervals between two verifications. It leads us to conclude that the regulations of verification were not strictly followed during the period under study. Regarding verification the Dastur-ul-Amal says that 'the interval after which verification was imperative varied according to the nature of man's pay. If he were paid in Jagir, he had to muster his men for

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1. Doc.No. V/438 A.P.S.A.

verification once a year, and in addition, a period of six months grace was allowed. If the Officer were paid in naqd (cash), the time allowed depended upon whether he was -(1) present at court (hazir-i-rikab) or (2) on duty elsewhere (tanat). In the first case he had to procure his certificate at six month intervals, or within eight months at the outside. In the second case he was allowed fifteen days after he had reported himself at court. An Ahadi seems to have been allowed, in a similar case, no more than seven days. Where an officers drew his pay partly in Jagir (assignment) and partly in naqd (cash), if the former made more than half the total pay, the rule of jagirdars was followed; if the Jagir were less than half, the naqdi rule was followed[1].

We do not, however, find any descriptive rolls for Mansabdar among the documents preserved in Andhra Pradesh State Archives as mentioned by Irvine. It is further stated that the descriptive rolls of Ahadis are also not available.

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1. Irvine, p.54.

The main object of preparing the descriptive rolls was to utilise them as reference purpose whenever the same cavalry of a Mansabdar was presented for muster for the next time.

Branding and Verification:

As the descriptive roll of the horse was considered as an ineffective measure against fraud, branding of horses was started. According to Manucci the imperial brand was placed on the right thigh of the horse while the Mansabdar had his own brand imprinted on the left.[1]

The Mansabdars had horses for their personal use in addition to the horses for their troopers under them. Whenever a trooper was recruited under a Mansabdar, and if he did not possess his own horse, a horse was supplied to him by the Mansabdar or by the Government. The Ahadis had also horses. When a person

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1. Manucci, Op.cit., Vol.II, p.376.

was granted mansab and Ahadi and trooper were recruited the descriptive rolls of the horses of the Mansabdar and those of Ahadi and trooper were drawn up along with the descriptive roll of the trooper. As stated above the descriptive rolls of the horses were not enough to check to fraud and for future verification they were required to brand them. In this connection orders were issued to the competent authorities to brand the horses of the Mansabdars and those of their troopers and also of Ahadis. On the basis of the orders the horses were ~~frauded~~ branded and branding certificate was issued. The branding certificates also contain the extract of the dastak (orders) issued for the branding of the horse. The horses were branded in the beginning only after grant of mansab to a Mansabdar and after, the recruitment of Ahadis and troopers, these horses need not require branding hereafter in future. Whenever the horses were presented they were verified in accordance with the descriptive rolls and mark of branding. The following documents are the dastaks (orders) for branding the Mansabdars' horses,

Ahadis[1] horses and troopers, horses respectively and a dagnama (branding certificate) issued after branding the horses. The documents, substantiate the above statement.

Dastak dated 16th Shaban 1071/6th April 1661 issued for branding of the horses of Khushal Baig and 6 other Mansabdars.[1]

Dastak dated 22nd Shaban 1071/12th April, 1661 issued for branding of two horses of Mirza Baig Ahadi.[2]

Dastak dated 11th Shaban 1072/22nd March 1662 issued for branding the horses of the troopers of Inayat s/o Ishaq, Mansabdar of 400 Zat and 50 Sawars.[3]

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1. Doc.No. 111/929 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 111/942 A.P.S.A.
3. Doc.No. IV/1176 A .P.S.A.

Daghnama dated 12th Shaban 1072/23rd March, 1662 is a branding certificate of the horses of the troopers of Inayat s/o. Ishaq[1]. The above daghnama (branding certificate) has the extracts of the dastak (orders) issued for branding the horses. Almost all the descriptive rolls of the horses in the document preserved in A.P.S.A. ~~certain~~ contain the entry of the branding on their reverse side.

The number of dastak issued for branding of horses and daghnama (branding certificate of horses) is also in quite a large number among the documents preserved in Andhra Pradesh State Archives.

The troopers, horses and infantry personnel such as Banduchis and Barqandaz etc. were required to present for muster, after a certain period. Orders were issued to the concerned authorities for their vefification. They were verified in accordance with their descriptive rolls and reports were issued in that respect.

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1. Doc.No. IV/1180 A.P.S.A

The following document will authenticate the above statement.

Dastak dt. 7th Shaban 1071/28th March, 1661 issued to the Gumashta of the Mutsanddis of branding and verification instructing to verify the troopers of Haji Ilah Tardi Beg, Mansabdar of 600/250[1]. Dastak dt. 5th Shaban 1071/26th March 1661 issued with the instruction to verify the horses of the troopers of Mir Abul Qasim Mansabdar of 1000 Zat and 200 Sawars.[2] Roznamcha-i-Takhiha dt. 27th Shawwal 1069/8th July 1659 is the verification report of the troopers and horses of Muhammad Munim, Mansabdar[3] and of 30th Ziqada 1068/19th July 1658 is the verification report of Sundar s/o Ajit and 28 other Hindustani Banduqchi posted at the fort of Antur.[4]

The descriptive rolls of the newly recruited troopers of the Mansabdars were submitted to the imperial court for the perusal and approval of the authorities. After approval copies of the same were returned to the concerned authorities for future reference and

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1. Doc.No. 111/914 APSA
2. Doc.No.111/907.APSA.
3. Doc.No. 11/107 APSA
4. Doc.No.1/78 APSA.

verification purpose keeping the originals there itself. In case the copies of the descriptive rolls of the troopers were not received in time till verification, the Mansabdars requested the verification authorities to vefify their troopers in accordance with the records available with them and they should be held responsible if any discrepency noticed as per the descriptive rolls received from the imperial court.

In the Muchalkas dt. 14th Rabi 1 1081/12th July, 1670 submitt d by Murad Beg[1] and of dt. 14th Rabi, 1089/22nd July, 1670 submitted by Khawaja Muhammad Mahdi[2] it is stated that the copies of the descriptive rolls of their troopers have not been received from the imperial court. As the verification date has come near, the verification of their trooper may be done in accordance with the records available with them.

If these records did not tally with the original

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1. Doc.No. 70 (II), APSA
2. Doc.No. 71 (II), APSA

descriptive rolls and if there was any discrepancy, then they would be accountable for it. The agreement bonds of the Mansabdars contained the endorsement "manzur derand" (sanctioned).

Whenever a trooper, Jandughchi or Jargandez had expired, the concerned authorities were informed accordingly and the fautinema (death certificate) was issued by the concerned authorities. Document dt. 26th Muharrem 1073/1st September 1662 is a fautinema of Lala and Jagman, Jargandez, employees of sarkar Khasa-i-sharifa posted at the forts of Ahiwant and Uglager from Peshram Sadiwal, They died of natural death on 24th and 26th Muharram 1073 respectively.[1] It seems that in the presence of such a certificate the arrangement of posting of a substitute was possible in place of the deceased.

Similarly in case of the death of a horse saqinema (death certificate of a horse) was issued.

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1. Doc.No. V/1039 APSA.

Saqinama dt. 25th Zilhijja 1071/11th August 1661 is the death certificate of the horse meant for riding of syed Mahmud[1]. It contains the following endorsement:

Mutaber Shinakhte daatek-i-juzi badchand

(Considering it authentic orders may be issued for a substitute horse).

Another Saqinama dt. 20th Safar 1072/5th October 1661 is the death certificate of the horse meant for Shaikh Abdur Rahman[2]. It has the following endorsement:

Bachihra-i-asl mugabala namuda badagh rasanand

(By comparing with the original descriptive roll it may be branded).

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1. Doc.No. IV/418 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. IV/576 A.P.S.A.

It is evident from the endorsements of the above two documents that after the death of a horse orders were issued for supply of another horse in place of the dead horse and if the trooper got the substitute horse then orders were issued to brand it by comparing with original descriptive roll.

Whenever the horses of the Mansabdar or trooper had become invalid because of injury or old age they received the substitute horses in place of them and if a Mansabdar or a trooper had lost his horse he had to report the matter to the concerned authorities so that he might be supplied with a substitute horse in place of missing one.

Mahzarnama (collective attestation) dt. 14th Ziqade 1082/3rd March 1672 states that the horse meant for Jagat Singh s/o Amar Singh was sent to jagir an account of its fatness but on the way it was snatched away by the persons of the enemy[1]. The documents bears the impression of seals of two persons as witnesses.

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1. Doc.No. 66 (II), A.P.S.A.

The troopers and horses of some of the Mansabdars posted in the Deccan were exempted from verification and branding in order to avoid delay in making arrangements for military operations as the Mughal army was busy in fighting in the Deccan on the different fronts during the period of study.

The other Mansabdars giving reference to the concession made to these Mansabdars requested for the grant of some exemption. Interalia Jadun Rai Deccani requested that he might be exempted from branding and verification like Abdul Aziz Khan and many other Mansabdars posted in the Deccan who has been exempted from branding and verification[1].

Attendance:

The system of issue of attendance certificates in the Mughal army organisation was in vogue for the payment of the salaries. Among the records preserved in A.P. State Archives the attendance certificates of artillery personnel posted on forts, Ahadis and

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.N.R.No. 4977 pp.114-115

Mansabdars are also available in a large number. We find the attendance certificates of those Mansabdars only who were posted somewhere in the Deccan assigning certain duties and we do not find attendance certificates for the Mansabdars who held no post.

A few attendance certific tes pertaining to different categories of military personnel are cited below:

Document dt. 3rd Zilhijja 1068/22nd July, 1658 is a tasdiq-i-Haziri (attendance certificate) of Aqa Beg, Mansabdar posted as Daroghe (Superintendent) at the thomb for the month of Ziqade 1068[1].

Document dt.20th Zilhijja 1068/8th August 1658 is the attendance certificates of Malik Arhe and 6 other ahadis posted with Mihrab Beg, Kotwal of the city of Aurangabad for the month of Shawwal 1068[2].

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1. Doc.No. 1/160 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 1/212 A.P.S.A.

Document dt. Ist Zilhijja 1068/20th July 1658 is the attendance certificate of Pratap Hazari and 97 other Hindusteni Jandugchis posted at the fort of Udgir from Ist Ramazan 1068 to different dates[1].

Document dt. Ist Jamadi II 1071/22nd January 1661 is the attendance certificate of Sharuan and 10 other Jargandaz posted at the fort of Udgir for the period from Ist Rabi I to the end of Jamadi I 1071[2].

Pay of Mansabdars and other military personnel

Moreland has mentioned that the pay of Mansabdars for both the Zat and Sawar rank was gradually reduced to between the time of Akbar and Shah Jahan. The scales of pay of Mansabdars reduced by Shah Jahan were continued during the period of Aurangzeb.

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1. Doc. 1/116 A.P.S.A. 2. Doc. 117/720 A.P.S.A.

The Mansabdars of the Mughals received their salaries either in cash or in the form of assignments of areas of land known as jagir with the power to collect the specified revenue and administer the land in lieu of their cash salaries.

Among the documents preserved in A.P. State Archives there are many nabzul wasils (pay Bills) of Mansabdars of different ranks for cash payment such as Mansabdars of 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1000, 2000 and 2500 Zat rank etc., which throw light on the pay scales of Mansabdars of the period under study. Different monthly pay scales were prescribed in each rank of the Mansabdars such as six monthly, five monthly etc. A few pay bills of Mansabdars are given below. The pay of Mughal Mansabdar was determined by the mansab or the rank he held.

Document Dt. 13th Shawwal 1073/11th May, 1663[1] is the pay bill of Ahmad Beg for cash payment in lieu of jagir from Prasram, treasurer for the period from 1st Isfandar 5 J (5th regnal year) to the end of Ardibihist 6J. (3 months).

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1. Doc.No. VI/173 A.P.S.A.

Rank - 20 Zat, annual pay in dams 30000, per lakh fixed for 7 months Rs. 1458/5/3; fixed Rs. 437/-/-p.a. fixed Rs. 36/7/-p.m. for 3 months Rs. 109/5/-; qusur-i-dodami Rs. 11/8/-balance Rs.98/15/ (error for 97/13/7) fixed Rs. 98/-/-.

The pay bills of other Mansabdars holding high and different mansab rank are exact and similer to the pay bill mentioned above with some additional entries wherever necessary.

In the above pay bills having mentioned the rank of the Mansabdar, the annual pay in dams has been indicated. The annual pay in dams has been converted, in rupees after mentioning the rate of conversion. After finding out the annual pay of Mansabdar in rupees, his monthly pay in rupees has been shown. The balance has been rounded off in rupees after making deductions. Ashur Beg s/o Nek Ali Beg of 40 Zat[1], Rafiq Beg s/o Barkat Beg of 50 Zat[2] Khwaja Tardi Beg s/o. Teesh Beg of 60 Zat[3], Siddiqi Beg s/o Sultan Beg of 100 Zat[4] received ~~Rs. 62/8/-p.m;~~

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1. Doc.No. VI/178 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. VI/176 A.P.S.A.
3. Doc.No. VI/190 A.P.S.A.
4. Doc.No. VI/191 A.P.S.A.

Rs. 62/8/- p.m.,
Rs.78/2/-p.m. Rs. 125/-/-p.m. and Rs. 166/10/-p.m. respectively. It does not necessarily mean that all the Mughal Mansabdars holding 20, 40, 50, 60 and 100 Zat rank had the same pay as mentioned above. The pay of the Mansabdar changes with the change of conversion rate which is related to pay scale irrespective of the rank.

If the pay of a Mansabdar happened to be more than the revenue of the jagir assigned to him, the difference was claimed to be paid in cash after deducting the amount (revenue) received by the Mansabdar from his jagir from his total pay.

In the pay bill dt. 16th Jamadi I 1074/6th Dec. 1663 of Maqsud Beg s/o Qalandar Beg of 800 Zat and 450 Sawar, an amount of 102000 dams towards Jagir was deducted from his fixed annual pay of 480,0000 dams and further calculations were made[1].

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1. Doc.No. VI/2494 A.P.S.A.

The monthly pay of the five troopers of Mehrab Beg, Mansabdar, Kotwal of Aurangabad city, i.e. Aga Beg, Abdul Karim, Manoherdas, Ghazi Khan and Ganga Ram was Rs. 30/-/-each according to a Tumar D/8th Jamadi II 1069/21st. February 1659[1]. Similarly the 12 troopers of Abdul Latif, Mansabdar had the same pay i.e. each Rs. 30/-/-p.m.[2]

During the second Viceroyality of Aurangzeb Shah Jahan had decreased the pay of troopers from Rs. 20/-p.m. to Rs. 17/- or even Rs. 15/-p.m. But on the protest of Aurangzeb Shah Jahan raised the pay of each trooper to Rs. 20/-p.m.[3] But during the period under study the troopers were receiving Rs.30/- p.m. as per the above documents.

In case the Mansabdar had Zat and Sawar rank and if he was paid in cash, besides his personal pay, the pay of his troopers was also claimed in the same pay bill.

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1. Doc.No. 1/1262 A.P.S.A. 2. Doc.No. 1/1242 A.P.S.A.
3. Aurangzeb Vols., I & II pp. 174-175

Sometimes a Mansabdar holding Jagir was posted with certain duties at a distant place from his Jagir. In such a case it was impossible for him to administer his jagir effectively and collect the revenue in full. Thereby he used to face hardship to meet out personal expenditure and maintain his troopers and he sought for cash salary in lieu of jagir. This statement is revealed by the following document.

In the petition dt. 15th Ramazan 1081/10th Jan, 1671 submitted by Muhammad Yusuf s/o Najabat Khan, Jagirdar, attached to the party of Prince Muazzam Subedar of the Deccan request was made that he might be granted cash salary from the exchequer of the Deccan in lieu of jagir near Patna as he was not receiving the payment from jagir located at a distant place and therefore was suffering from financial stringency alongwith his Jamiat (band)[1].

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1. S.D.A.R, Doc.No. A.R.No. 8965, p.85

The nobles in the service of Golconda and Bijapur, whether the Deccanis or foreigners, were always persuaded and encouraged by the Mughal authorities to join the imperial service and they received good rewards and remunerations by doing so. But the Persians who directly joined the imperial service in the Deccan had no cut in their salaries whereas the above mentioned Mansabdars, had 1/4 deductions from their salaries. Full payment of salary may be termed as loyalty reward for those nobles who directly entered the Mughal service without serving the Deccan states. The following document substantiates the point.

Memorandem Dt. 26th Muharram 1079/26th June 1668[1] containing royal orders that one fourth of the salary of the Deccani Mansabdars, formerly in the service of Bijapur and Golconda kings who had joined the imperial service, should be deducted. Likewise, one fourth deduction should be effected from the salaries of the Mughals who at first coming from outside joined the

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc. No. A.R. No. 4959, p.64

service of the Golconda or the Bijapur and later entered the imperial services But those Persian nobles who directly joined the imperial service in the Deccan should be exempted from this rule.

Besides Mansabdars the information about the pay of Ahadis and other military personnel of infantry and artillery departments are also available in the documents which are in pretty good number among the records preserved in A.P. State Archives. According to Abul Fazl many Ahadis received more than five hundred rupees per month during the period of Akbar[1] whereas as per Abdul Hameed Lahauri the Ahadis drew fifty rupees per month in the period of Shah Jahan.[2] But during the period under study the Ahadis received between twenty to sixty rupees or more per month. The following documents testify this statement.

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1. Ain., Vol.,II, Ain 5

2. Doc.No.1/1264 A.P.S.A.

A document Dt.18th Jamadi II 1069/21st Feb. 1659 is a tumar (fiscal paper) of Sultan Singh, Ahadi, posted with Mihrab Beg, Kotwal for payment from Khwaja Dilwar, treasurer, for the month of Rabi II, 1069. Rs.20/-/-p.m. bilaquaur (amount left after the deduction of 1/6 amount of the total pay) Rs.16/10/-; deduction for difference of horse Re.1/-/- balance Rs. 15/10/-.[1]

Tumar Dt.8th Jamadi II/1069 21st Feb.1659 of Jalal Khan Ahadi[2] and tumar of the same date of Sikander Khan, Ahadi[3] furnish the information that they received Rs. 45/-/- and Rs.60/-/p.m. respectively.

From the following few documents we get clear idea about the monthly pay of naqib-i-topkhana, Serawal, Bander, Barudsaz, Bargandaz and Banduqchi.

The document Dt.13th Ramazan 1069/25th May 1659[4] is a pay bill of Abdul Rahim, Naqib-i-topkhana whose pay was Rs. 25/-/-p.m.

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1. Doc. No. 1/1264 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 1/1267 A.P.S.A. 3. Doc.1/1266 A.P.S.A.
4. Doc.1/1591 A.P.S.A.

Document Dt.24th Muharram 1070/1st October, 1659[1] which is a fiscal paper shows that the pay of Lahori Qaraval was Rs. 20/-/-p.m.

According to document Dt.End of Rajab 1070/1st April, 1660[2] Khan Muhammad and 2 other Jandars got Rs. 41/8/-p.m.i.e. average monthly pay of each Jandar was Rs. 13/3/-. Another document Dt.20th Rabi II, 1076/13th Dec.1660[3] showed that Ghani and 3 other Jandars received Rs. 50/-/-p.m. i.e. average pay of each Jandar was 12/8/-. p.m.

The pay of Ismail, Jarudsaz was Rs.7/-/-p.m. as mentioned in the document Dt.1st Ramazan 1070/1st May, 1660[4]

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1. Doc.11/293 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No.11/636 A.P.S.A.
3. Doc.No:111/611 A.P.S.A.
4. Doc. 11/684 A.P.S.A.

Document Dt.7th Jamadi 11 1070/9th Feb. 1660[1] mentions that the pay of Puran and two other Banduqchis was Rs. 15/-/- (average pay of each Banduqchi was Rs. 5/-p.m.) and as per the documentDI 22nd Sheban 1070/23rd April 1660[2] the pay of Rajab, Banduqchi was Rs. 5/-/p.m.

The pay of Bargandaz was almost equal to the pay of Banduqchi as revealed from the pay bills of Bargandaz. The pay of Ramchand s/o Mukandi, Hindustani Bargandaz[3] was Rs. 4/12/-p.m. whereas the pay of another Hindustani Bargandaz i.e. Dawud[4] was Rs. 5/-/-p.m.

The monthly pay of Mughal Bargandaz was much higher than Hindustani Bargandaz. He received Rs.45/-p.m.[5] In the same way the European personnel also received higher pay. John Sam Sam and Sam Alcap, European Topendaz received Rs. 45/-p.m.[6]

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1. Doc.No. 11/541 A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No.11/559 A.P.S.A.
3. Doc.No. 11/412 A.P.S.A.
4. Doc.No.11/450 A.P.S.A.
5. Doc.No. 67(II),A.P.S.A.
6. Doc.No.68(II),A.P.S.A.

The payment of salaries to the military personnel was not prompt and regular. Among the pay bills of Mansabdars and other military personnel the number of pay bills claiming salaries for 6 months is many besides these there are pay bills wherein salaries have been claimed for a period above 6 months such as for 8 months, 9 months, 10 months, 12 months and 23 months. The following document also throws light regarding delay in payment of salaries:

The Qiladar of Udgir in his despatches dt.19th Ramazan 1081/20th January 1671 A.D. among other things complains that the soldiers of the garrison have not received their salaries for the last more than 6 months.[1]

Salient features of army organisation

Some salient features of the army organisation are discussed below. Many of them were unique and peculiar to the Deccan due to its conditions and circumstances during the period under study:

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No.30 pp. 86-88

Measures to prohibit the supply of war weapons and horses to Golconda and Bijapur.

The first and foremost responsibility of the army organisation is to have a good number of arms and weapons, horses of good breed for troopers and brave soldiers skilled in art of war to make the army effective and efficient at the one hand and stop the supply of arms and weapons and solider to the enemy from other country on the other hand so that the strength of the enemy might not increase. The Mughals were fighting in the Deccan against Bijapur and Golconda states in addition to the Marathas during the period under study. It was necessary for them to put strong check on their borders adjacent to Bijapur and Golkonda states so that the supply of horses and weapons of war might be stopped and the entry of soldiers into territories of Bijapur and Golkonda might also be prevented. In this connection orders were issued prohibiting entry of the merchants dealing in horses and weapons into the territories of Bijapur and Golkonda without producing a dastak (permit). Similarly the entry of soliders into these territories without a permit was barred.

On these orders the concerned officials submitted their muchalkas (agreement bonds). In the documents preserved in the A.P. State Archives there are several such agreement bonds submitted by the important Qiladars, Faujdars, Thanadars, Deshmukhs and Deshpandes in compliance with the instructions received from higher authorities.

Among these muchalkas two are mentioned below:

Bond Dated 25th Rajab 1092/31st. July 1681 submitted by Syed Abdul Nabi, Faujdar of Malkapur under the instructions specified in the dastak bearing the seal of Ruknur Saltanat in regard to the prohibition of merchants dealing in horses, arms, instruments and weapons of war from crossing the road on the border of Malkapur and passing into the territories of Hyderabad and Bijapur without producing the dastak (permit)[1].

Another Bond dated 1st Shaban 1092/6th August,1681 submitted jointly by Pithoji and Kishanaji Jadu, Thanadar of Babul in the Pargana of Junnar after receiving a dastak (order) from the imperial court for not allowing any solider to enter the territory of the enemy without permit.[2]

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No.123,p.131
2. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No.160,p.132

Requests of Mughal Qiledars for reinforcement against Maratha attacks.

As we all know that the Maratha war strategy and tactics were quite different from old and traditional methods. Instead of waging war at a battlefield they used to attack the forts and lay waste the territory.

The Qiledars of the Mughal forts in the Deccan were much perturbed and worried due to the attacks of Marathas. As they were unable to manage the situation with the garrisons allotted to them they requested for reinforcement to meet the situation. The following documents confirm the above said facts:

An endorsed Memorandum dated 7th Rabi I 1079/5th August, 1668 with regard to despatch of 20 guns of good temper and posting of 5 hundred extra musketeers at the fort of Sholapur. The document mentions that Iraj Khan, Qiladar of Sholapur requested to despatch 20 more guns to be equally distributed between the Sher Haji and

fort of Sholapur. He further requested for five hundred extra musketeers as the fixed number of one thousand musketeers was not sufficient[1].

An endorsed Memorandum dated 19th Ramazan 1081/20th January 1671 regarding the despatches sent by Sohrab Khan, the Qiladar of Udgir fort, among other things the despatches of the Qiladar report the following matter.

'Shivaji sent a message to the Qiladar demanding money from him. In default he threatened to lay waste the country.

The Qiladar states that he had more men in the garrison than the quota fixed and yet he did not find himself in a position to protect the country from depredation. He wonders how such a state of affairs could continue?

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 4984/1 p.65

He has further requested that four hundred musketeers should be despatched to Udgir by way of reinforcement to quell the disturbances created by Shivaji in the neighbourhood[1].

Directives for military operations in the Deccan

Before the arrival of Aurangzeb in the Deccan in the year 1682 the Subedars were sent to the Deccan to undertake the military operations also. It is true that they were incharge of military operations of that area but sometimes imperial orders were issued directly to a certain militetary commander (a Mansabdar holding high rank) to undertake military operation in the Deccan. The orders had the detailed instructions that who would lead the vanguard, who would have how much troopers under his command and how much troopers would be at the discretion of addressee and so on and so forth.

The following imperial orders will substantiate the above statement.

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No.30, pp.86-88

Endorsed memorandum dated 1071/1661 conveying imperial orders, issued through Asad Khan, Bakshiul Mulki to Maharaja Jasvant Singh, to undertake military operations in the territory of Shivaji.

According to royal orders Rao Bhao Singh was enjoined to lead the vanguard from one side at the head of four thousand horsemen under the command of Namdar Khan. Maharaja Jasvant Singh would place the remaining four thousand strong contingent at his discretion. Rao Amarsingh Chandravat was ordered to lead the vanguard from the other side at the head of three thousand horsemen under the command of Sharbuland Khan. Maharaja Jasvant Singh would place the remaining three thousand horsemen at his discretion.

Maharaja Jasvant Singh would post upto three thousand horsemen under the command of Lodi Khan and the remaining three thousand would be assigned by the Maharaja to any other commander according to the requirement of situation.

Maharaja Jasvant Singh would allot two thousand horsemen to Mukhtar Khan or to any other commander of his choice[1].

It is observed that whenever there was strong resistance from the enemy, the reinforcement was ordered to defeat the enemy. Such orders were issued by the Emperor or the provincial governer. When the enemy had surrounded around Zulfiqar Khan at the siege of Jingi and no provision was coming to him, the Emperor issued urgent orders to Asad Khan for reinforcement to relieve from distress.[2]

Siyaha-i-huzur dated 17th Rabi I 1074 /9th October, 1663 dastak issued by the orders of Maharaja Jai Singh (Viceroy of Deccan) addressed to the nobles of the high rank to join Syed Mansur Khan along with their troopers by way of reinforcement.[3]

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1. S.D.f.B. Doc.A.R.No. 29, p.19
2. M.A., p.212
3. Doc.No.8(III) A.P.S.A.

It is noteworthy that even during the military operation or siege of the fort written orders were issued for action even for less urgent work or of minor importance. The following document will elucidate this fact.

An abstract of siyaha-i-huzur Dt.4th Ziqada 1098/1st September, 1687 regarding Emperors' orders to Asad Khan, the Prime Minister Ruhullah Khan, Bakshiul Malki, Mahabat Khan, Muazzam Khan, Raja Bhim Singh, Kamgar Khan, Najabat Khan, Iteqad Khan, Khan-i-Firoz Jung, Muhammad Amin, Jan Nisar Khan, Raja Durg Singh, Kishvar Singh, Raja Udai Singh, Daud Khan and other nobles to make arrangements to fill up the trenches of the Golconda fort at the the time of the siege of the said fortress.[1]

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 874, pp.169-172

Mughal policy for winning over the nobles of other states

In the medieval period the rival states or government of our country tried to win over the leading and important nobles and servants of other states as much as possible to strengthen their own position and to weaken the position of others. The Mughals are no exception and the history of the Deccan during the period of our study is full of such cases.

Abstract of siya-i-huzur dated 8th Ziqade 1098/5th September, 1687, mentioning that Muhammad Mohsin and 10 other servants of Abul Hasan Tana Shah presented themselves to the Emperor who was pleased to confer on them robes of honour, turbans and other favours.[1]

Abstract of siya-i-huzur dated 11th Jamadi 11, 1101/12th March, 1690 stating that Fath Jung Khan submitted a petition that Shivaji's forts situated in the sea could be captured by blockading the supply which reaches these forts through the intermediary of the European traders and by giving valuable presents to the commandants of

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 875,pp.165-166

these forts. Thereupon the imperial orders were issued that a separate petition should be put up with regard to the presents to be given to the commandants while the guards of the forts should be persuaded to give up resistance.[1]

Rewards in recognition of meritorious services

In recognition of merritorious services rendered by military commanders (nobles holding high ranks) and other officers (nobles) were rewarded by granting increase in their mansab rank, money, jewels, and other valuable articles etc. Saqi Musted Khan has described in Maasir-i-Alemgiri numerous occasions when the rewards were granted by Aurangzeb to the military commanders on capturing forts or punishing the enemy.

Zulfiqar Khan Bahadur was rewarded for the capture of fort Trinomali by being promoted to the rank of 4 hazari (2500 tr)[2]

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1. Ibid., Doc.A.R.No. 780, pp.220-221.
2. M.A., p.208.

Zulfiqar Khan Bahadur who had been ordered to punish Dhana Jadev returned to court after crushing him. He and his companions Daud Khan, Daloat Ram Singh and others got praise, robes, jewels and promotions.[1]

After the capture of the fort of Rajgad, Hamiduddin Khan who a few days before received the increment of 500 Zat (300 tr) was now regarded for his heroism with the permission to beat the naubat. Tarbiyat Khan was regarded for the capture of the fort with an increment of 500 Zat (200 tr) which made him a Mansabdars of 3½ hazari (1800 tr).[2]

The Mansabdars holding lower ranks were regarded with increase in mansab on the recommendation of higher officials or on their own petitions. We have documentary proof for this statement.

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1. Ibid., p.260 2. Ibid., p.289

Memorandum dated 20th Ramazan 1082/10th Jan 1672 conveying imperial orders on the petition of Yasvant Rao for the increment of 50 Zat in his mansab in view of the services rendered by him at Nanded against the Maratha army numbering ten thousand horsemen and four thousand infantry[1].

Memorandum dated 12nd Shaben 1087/30th September 1676 conveying imperial orders for the restoration of mansab to Sital Singh, Sidodia and Inder Bhan who had taken part creditably in the operations against Abdul Karim of Bijapuri on the recommendation of Umdatul Mulk. The document shows that according to the news reporter of the army of the Umdatul Mulk Zafar Jung Kokeltash, the said Mansabdars were dismissed from service owing to negligence in the campaign against the enemy at latur.[2]

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1. S.D.A.R., Doc.A.R.No. 4982, p.102.
2. Ibid.,Doc.A.R.No. 4981 S~~D&P~~, p.108.109.

A page from the gradation list of imperial servants dated 1st Ramazan 1102/19th May, 1691 refers to the grant of mansab of 250 Zat, 50 Sawars to Sheikh Himayatullah as a reward for his meritorious services in the Karnatak on the recommendation of Zulfiqar Khan.[1]

Punishment for not joining war front in time.

Whenever the authorities had received information that a Mansabdar had not joined the campaign as instructed, serious disciplinary action was inevitable against him. Even a sick Mansabdar was not spared. He was ordered to proceed to war front soon after his recovery.

Siyaha-i-huzur dated 14th Shawwal 1094/26th September 1683 conveying orders that the Jagirs of twenty five persons may be forfeited and kept as deposit and the jagir may be restored when they reach there along with their troopers. This order was issued when it was

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1. Ibid., Doc.A.R.No. 4973 S&FR, p. 226-227

reported that Hayat and 24 other Mansabdars who were ordered to proceed to the war front and join the army of Umdatul Mulk had not reached there.[1]

Another siyaha-i-huzur of the same date contains the following endorsement:

Ta/residan-i-yasaq Jagir-i-do nafar amanat zabt numayand

(The Jagirs of the two persons may be forfeited and kept as deposit till they reach war front).

The above orders were issued on the basis of the report that Abdur Rasul and Muazzam Mansabdars of 800/300 and 500/200 respectively posted at Bahadurgadh had not reached the war front with their troopers[2].

Siyah-i-huzur dated 11th Shaban ~~14-3~~ 1082/3rd December 1671 conveying orders that Syed Majhud, Mansabdar holding a rank of 400/50 may join the army

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1. Doc.No. 64 (II), A.P.S.A.
2. Doc.No. 65 (II) A .P.S.A.

as soon as he recovers from his illness[1].

In case of making delay in reinforcing the fighting army, the Mansabdars were punished by lowering their mansab rank. Saqi Mustad Khan furnished the following information:

As Munim Khan had shown delay in going to reinforce Muhammad Amin Khan he was punished with decrease of 200 Zat (50 tr) and removal from the post of Daroghe of filkhana[2]

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1. Doc.No. 60 (II), A.P.S.A.

2. M.A., p.275

APPENDIX

The Mughal artillery department of the Deccan included different categories of personnel during the period of our study. The list of the following personnel which may not be exhaustive but it has been prepared with the help of the documents preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives:

1. Ahanger	A blacksmith
2. Jandar	Archer
3. Janduqbardar	A musket bearer
4. Janduqchi	A Musketeer
5. Jarqandaz	A matchlockman
6. Jarudaz	Maker of the gun powder
7. Jelder	Digger
8. Chela	A slave, servent, disciple
9. Darogha-i-Top khana	Superintendent of the Cannon Department
10. Degandaz	A cook, A morter man
11. Golaandaz	A gunner
12. Harkara	Running footman, messenger
13. Hazari	Artillery captain of 1000
14. Jamatdar	A leader of troops
15. Jasus	A spy

16. Kherodi	A turner
17. Kharva	A petty post
18. Meuras	They were natives of Mewat and were famous as runners. They used to bring from a great distance anything that was required. They were excellent spies and performed most intricate duties.
19. Mirdha	A commander of ten
20. Mochi	A cobbler
21. Nejjer	A carpenter
22. Qarawal	A sentinel, spy, guard, vanguard
23. Qasid	A messenger
24. Sadiwal	A person holding a group of 100 soldiers
25. Sakkak	A cutler
26. Saqqa	A carrier of water
27. Tirandaz	An archer
28. Topandaz	An artillery man
29. Toqchi	A gunner

CHAPTER VI

E P I L O G U E

The expansion of the Mughal empire in the Southern region started during the reign of Akbar. The geographical and geopolitical factors were responsible for making the Mughal advances slow in the Deccan. The capture of the forts of Asirgarh and Ahmadnagar during the period of Akbar provided the Mughals, strong foot-hold in the Deccan. During the reign of Jahangir the Mughal could not make substantial gains though Jahangir also wished to get further victories in the Deccan. Shah Jahan followed the expansionist policy of his grand father so far as the Deccan region is concerned. He not only annexed the kingdom of Ahmadnagar but by concluding the treaty of 1636 with rulers of Bijapur and Golconda kingdoms he made them submissive under his sway. It was during the period of Aurangzeb that the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda were annexed to the Mughal empire. The other territories and various forts were also captured during his period and the Mughal authority reached the extreme south during the reign of Aurangzeb. After the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda to the Mughal empire they were made two regular subas of the Mughal

Deccan and the number of the subas of the Mughals in the Deccan increased to six subas. The provinces of the Deccan were then reorganised fully, with the pattern of settled subas, sarkars, mahals and dehs and the dependencies ruled by the Rajas and Zamindars who paid peshkash and acknowledged the Mughal overlordship. Each province consisted of a certain number of Sarkars and each sarkar comprised of certain number of mahals. Each mahal contained a certain number of villages under it. The village was the administrative unit of the Mughals in the Deccan. These six provinces of the Mughal Deccan were divided into 98 districts and the districts had 1274 parganas under them.

The Mughal Deccan was very vast and extensive one had four provinces prior to 1686 and 6 provinces after 1687 i.e., after the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda Kingdoms. As such a large number of officers was required to administer, the entire region. The Subadar was the head of the administration of the entire region. In addition to it there was a separate Subadar also for each province of the Deccan.

We do not find contemporary records for the special powers of the Subedar of the Deccan as compared to the Subedars of the other province. The Subedar of the Deccan was holding the charge of the biggest area of the Mughal empire i.e., almost entire South during the period. Hence we have reasons to believe that he enjoyed greater power than the Subedars of other provinces. But in fact Subedar of the Deccan was not all powerful. Even for ordinary and unimportant matters he had to seek the approval of the Emperor.

The Subedar usually sent proposals for appointment, grant and enhancement of the mansab for the approval of the Emperor. Even the recommendation for grant of mansab made by the prince posted as Subedar of the Deccan was also rejected by the Emperor. If appointment ~~of~~ enhancement of mansab were made by the Subedar without taking prior sanction of the Emperor he used to seek the ratification of the Emperor in such cases. The Subedar used to decide the cases and issued orders on the representations received from Mansabdars and officials. But the representation of his sub-ordinates for the enhancement of mansab, payment of cash salaries instead

of jagir and transfers etc. were submitted by him for the approval of the Emperor.

Whenever these Subadars lagged complaints against insub-ordination and carelessness on the part of their sub-ordinate officials they were punished by the Emperor with transfer or reduction in mansab based on the merit of the case.

The Subadars of the Deccan were usually nobles of very high ranks and eminent military generals. But when they were found negligent of duty in the Deccan expedition or oppressing people, Aurangzeb did not hesitate to express his displeasure and awarded punishment to them.

In provincial heirarchy Diwan was next to the Subadar. The provincial Diwan was the revenue Chief or administrator of the treasury. As such his importance in the administration and influence over the Emperor was clearly noticeable. In addition to a large number of officials attached to his office the Mansabdars who were posted in the suba for the purpose of collection of the revenue and transacting other business

of the finance department were placed under the charge of the provincial Diwans.

There was a Diwan for the entire Deccan. Besides him there were also Diwans or the Assistant Diwans in the province of the Deccan and in the sarkars. The ~~provinces~~ princes also had their own Diwans for their own establishments, revenue collections from the assigned jagirs etc. Sometimes the Diwans were entrusted with other responsibilities by granting an increase in their mansab.

The Diwans were not high ranking Mansabdars. Amanat Khan Khwafi the most eminent Diwan of the Deccan during the period under study had the rank of only 2000 zat whereas his eldest son Dianat Khan when he was made the Diwan of the Deccan he held the rank of 1500 zat. The Diwans of the provinces of the Deccan had held lower rank than this.

The smooth and fair relation between the Subadar and the Diwan was essential. In case of any complaint against the Diwans from the Subadars, the Emperor used to transfer such Diwans from their places.

Apart
A~~part~~ from the Bakshi for the entire Deccan there were also seperate Bakhshis for the provinces of the Deccan. The important cities, places and armies of princes and military Commanders had their own Bakhshis.

Sometime the officer of the provincial Bakhshi and Waqia-nevis were combined in one and the incumbent was known as Bakhshi-o-Waqia-navis. In such a case he had to carry out the duties of Waqia-navisi in addition to the duties of the Bakshi. The Bakshi played a very important role in grant of mansab. On the recommendation for grant of mansab by the Subadar or other authority the Bakshi was sometime required to furnish the details about the recommended persons to the Emperor. He was also sometimes required to advise in the affairs of the provincial administration.

The Bakhshis had different rank of mansab in accordance with their status and responsibilities.

The Bakhshis were also punished when they committed gross irregularities or when they were found negligent in their duties.

As it has been mentioned above that the office of the Bakhshi of the Deccan was usually combined with the office of the Waqia Nawis. The provincial Waqia Nawis had his agents in every sarkar and parganas for the purpose of communicating important happenings of the area. After receiving the reports from his agents the provincial Waqia Nawis prepared his news reports for submission to the imperial court.

The study and analysis of various news letters show that the intellegence service of the Mughal was not only operative in the Mughal territory but also in the neighbouring kingdoms of the Golconda and Bijapur. A large number of waqai available in Andhra Pradesh State Archives furnishes important and new information about the activities of Golconda ruler, Marathas etc.

When the Bakhshi of the Deccan was appointed to the post of Waqia Nawis also he was allowed stipulated additional mansab for that post. The Bakhshi of the Deccan did not hold high rank and the provincial Waqia Nawis and other Waqia Nawis posted either at

forts or small places held lower rank. Whenever the Emperor received adverse reports about his officers from the Waqia Nawis he took immediate steps to set right the affairs.

Apart from the imperial Qazi who always accompanied the Emperor, there were Qazis in every province, city and large villages.

During the period under study the Qazis were vested with wide and unlimited powers.

The Qazi was either appointed as per imperial orders or appointment orders were issued in the farmen. The revenue of any village or rozina (daily allowance) was granted to him as madad maash (aid for subsistence). A copy of Farmans available in A.P.State Archives mentions the duties of the Qazi, in detail.

It was usual practice for the high officials and Manasabdars holding high ranks to confer robes of honour etc. to the Qazi after id prayer and special occassions.

The Qazi occupied an important place in the Government administration as he was authorised for attesting various kinds of papers. The Qazis posted at various places had to carry out other functions also in addition to their prescribed duties.

The Chief sources of the revenue of the Mughal Deccan included land revenue, jihat, sairjihat, peshkash, diamond mines etc. The assessed revenue of the six provinces of the Deccan was more than Rs. 18 crores as shown in two different Persian manuscript books compiled on the basis of the records of Aurangzeb's reign. The revenue of the Mughal territories which are now included in the present day Maharashtra comes to Rs. 3,71,69,529/-.

Murshid Quli Khan struggled hard to improve the dilapidated agrarian economy of the Deccan. His land revenue reforms were introduced just before the beginning of the period under study. We come across the good results yielded by the measures taken by him during the period under study. The area of cultivation

extended considerably, the agricultural produce improved generally and therefore naturally the state demand increased in turn.

A large quantum of contemporary literature regarding rules and regulations of revenue administration is available but the farmans of Aurangzeb to Muhammad Hashim and Rasikdas are relevant and very pertinent to our study. Through these farmans the revenue officials were instructed with great emphasis to treat the cultivators with kindness. They were also instructed to make all possible efforts to bring every arable track under cultivation. They were ordered to encourage ryots who were engaged in cultivation and to help poor peasants who did not have agricultural implements, by granting tagavi. They were also ordered to make substitute arrangements in place of cultivators, who had deserted. For no reasons the revenue should exceed half the crop even though the land potential yield is more. The payment of the revenue could be made in cash or kind as per the choice of the ryots. The fixed revenue should be demanded at

the time of harvesting. Revenue should be collected as per the prescribed rate in case of plantation of trees and gardens on the arable lands. In case of calamity, no revenue should be demanded for the destroyed portion.

The following procedures were prevalent in the revenue administration of the Deccan during the period under study.

In North India *rabi* and *kharif* crops were shown seperately in revenue records. But it was not so in the Deccan. To bring uniformity in the maintenance of the revenue records it was ordered to follow the pattern of North India.

The Emperor called for the papers of monthly pay and revenue collections of the *jagirdars* for his personal verification, if he had doubts that the jagirdars were getting more revenue than their pay. The Emperor also called for revenue records of particular area for his own perusal.

The Mughal Government was very particular about the collection and deposit of the revenue in the treasury. The concerned officials were ordered to avoid delay in collecting or depositing the revenue in the treasury. In case of illegal collection of Government revenue by Government officials or others immediate insturctions were issued to the concerned persons and officials to deposit the entire amount in the treasury.

The revenue officials who were found careless in collection of Government revenue were punished by reducing their mansab rank.

The territory of the Mughal Deccan was divided into Khalisa land, jagir land, madad-i-maash land and inam land.

A study of the land revenue assignments to the Jagirdars posted in the Deccan during the period under study, reveals the following salient features.

(1) The mansab and Jagir were granted by the

Emperor himself but in some cases the Subedars or Diwans were authorised to assign the jagir to the Mansabdar.

(2) If the Subedar assigned jagir or cash grants to Mansabdars on his own accord, he had to seek royal orders in Confirmation. The assigne or his agents were ordered to keep the revenue Collection in trust till the confirmation is received.

(3) When a Mansabdar was entrusted the charge of some amount accruing from a pargana he was called Uhdedar (Office holder) of the said amount instead of a Jagirdar.

(4) For certain Mansabdars land revenue assignments were made ~~to them~~ from more than one place to meet their salaries.

(5) When Jagirdars were paid in lieu of their jagirs their pay bills were prepared like other Government employees for cash payments with usual deductions.

The Chieftain Zamindars, a category of Zamindars paid peshkash to the Mughals in the Deccan, such as Nayaks of Karnataka. We have now detailed

information regarding the amount of fixed peshkash, annual instalment fixed & payment of peshkash etc., by Zamindars of Trichinopoly & Tanjavur.

There were various types of Zamindars under the category of intermediary Zamindars. These Zamindars were not only the backbone of the land revenue administration but also responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

It is true that the rights of intermediary Zamindars were hereditary but the State had the authority to interfere with succession and even to divide the jurisdiction among brothers & relatives.

The intermediary Zamindars also started paying peshkash during the period under study.

The early years of the period under study were economically prosperous and had abundance of food grains. But these conditions did not remain for a long. After a few years onwards there were gradual changes in the economic conditions of the Deccan and

from late 17th Century till the end of the period under study the conditions grew from bad to worse. There were many factors responsible for the decline of agriculture and economic conditions of the Mughal Deccan.

As the army was the main support of the Mughal empire, they took every possible measures for its efficient organisation. The Mughal army was classified into Mansabdar along with their retainers Ahadis and infantry including artillery.

A large number of Mansabdars of high rank and their troopers were always kept at the imperial court. From this rescue force at the Court, army was deputed for important military compaigns and re-inforcement or for preventing any revolt or supressing rebellions.

The provincial army consisted of three different types of forces. In the province each high official from the rank of Governor had to maintain its contingent and the contingents of these officials formed the first

category. The Second category of provincial army comprised of the contingent maintained by the minor Zamindars who were required to supply their contingents whenever needed. The third category consisted of cavalry, infantry and other army maintained at the sarkar and mahal levels of every suba as per the fixed quota alloted by the Centre.

There were many defects in the Mughal army administrations and it was Akbar who tried to remove these defects. For example in order to check deceptive tactics he introduced the method of preparing the descriptive rolls for the troopers and horses.

A very large number of descriptive rolls of the period under study are available which shows that this system was in extensive use.

It is true that some of the earlier contemporary works furnish information about descriptive rolls and branding and verification procedures but the documents

pertaining to the period under study explain fully these procedure prevalent in the Mughal army posted in the Deccan.

During this period the descriptive rolls were prepared not only for the troopers of the Mansabdars, personnel included in infantry such as Bargandaz, Banduqchi, and Tirandaz etc., but also for the horses of the Mansabdars, and of their troopers and arms and weapons as well.

A descriptive roll for a trooper of Mansabdar or other military personel contained his name, his father's name, caste, place of residence, with detailed features of his face with indentification marks and age. The main object of preparing the descriptive rolls was to use them as reference purposes whenever the troopers of the Mansabdars and of their horses and other military personnels and arms and weapons were presented for muster for the second time.

The descriptive rolls of the horses were not enough to check the fraud and for use of future

verification as such it was considered necessary to brand the horses. The horses of the Mansabdars and those of their troopers and also of Ahadis were branded on the basis of the orders and the branding certificates were also issued. The horses were branded in the beginning only and they needed no branding subsequently. Whenever the horses were presented they were verified in accordance with the descriptive roll and the mark of branding.

The troopers of the Mansabdars horses and infantary personnel such as Bargandaz and Banduqchi were required to present for musters, which were verified as per their descriptive roll and verification reports were issued accordingly.

The descriptive rolls, of the newly recruited troopers of the Mansabdars were submitted to the imperial court for perusal and approval of the authority. After approval the same were returned to the concerned authority for future reference and verification. If the copies of the descriptive rolls of the troopers were not received till verification the Mansabdars

used to request the authority to verify the troopers in accordance with the records available with them.

The Mansabdars or the troopers of Mansabdars received substitute horses in place of their invalid horses.

The troopers and horses of some of the Mansabdars posted in the Deccan were granted exemption from verification and branding so that they could make arrangements without delay for joining military operations going on different fronts of the Mughal Deccan. In the Mughal army organisation the system of issue of attendance certificate was prevalent for payment of the salaries.

The Mansabdars or military personnels received their salaries either in cash or in the form of revenue from the assigned jagirs. Different monthly pay scales were prescribed in each rank of the Mansabdars such as six monthly four monthly etc. Their pay was determined by the mansab or the rank they held. If the pay of a certain Mansabdars was more than the

revenue of the assigned jagirs the difference was claimed and paid in cash. The military personnels received different pay under different periods and regions. Their pay in the Deccan during the period under study was as follows:-

The Ahadis received between Rs.20/- to Rs.60/- per month Bandar Rs. 13/- or 12/-p.m. Barudaez Rs.7/- per month, Banduqchi and Jargandaz Rs. 5/- each per month in the Deccan during the period under study.

The pay of the Mughal Jargandaz or the European personnels was much higher than the pay of Hindustani Jargandaz. They were receiving of Rs. 45/- per month. The payment of salaries to the military personnel was not prompt and regulars.

During the entire period under study the Mughal were busy in fighting against one or the other power. This particular situation brought some salient features of the army organisation of the Mughal into light.

Effective measures were taken by the Mughals to

arrest the supply of horses and war weapons to the kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur during the period under study. During this period on account of frequent Marathas attacks on the Mughal forts, the Qiledar having been much worried with the situation demanded for reinforcement to overcome the alarming situation.

The Subedar of the Deccan was incharge of the military operations also. But on certain occasion a military commander holding high rank of mansab was sent to the Deccan for the purpose of military oper-ation under the imperial orders. These orders contained complete instructions regarding number of troopers under different Commanders and the arrangement of troops in the battle field.

Like other regions the Mughal scrupulously followed the policy of winning over the nobles and military officials of other kingdoms in the Deccan also. We find such innumerable instances in this particular region during this period.

The military officials including Commanders were suitably reuerded in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by them. On the contrey the military officials who were found lacking in their duties and avoided to join war front were suitably punished.

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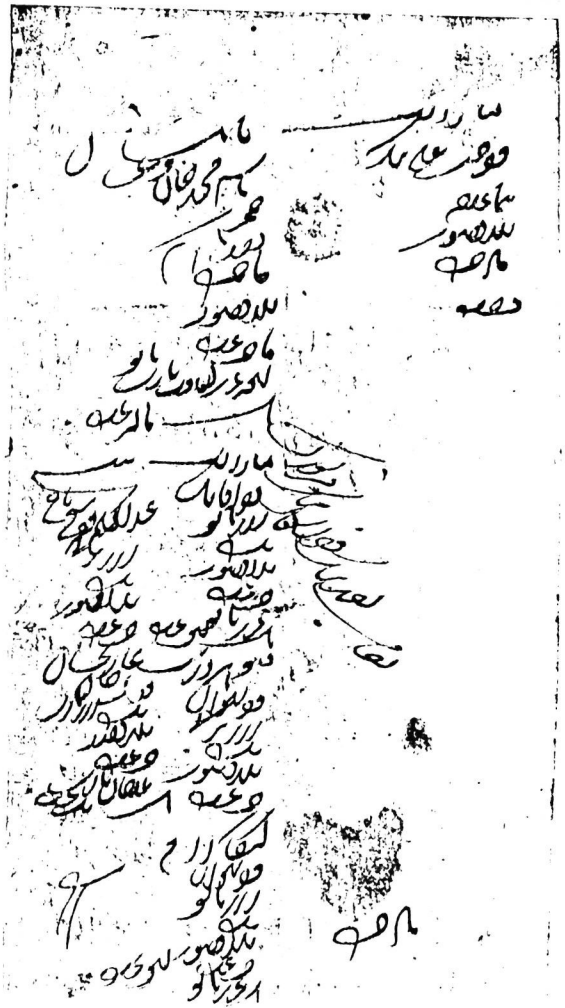
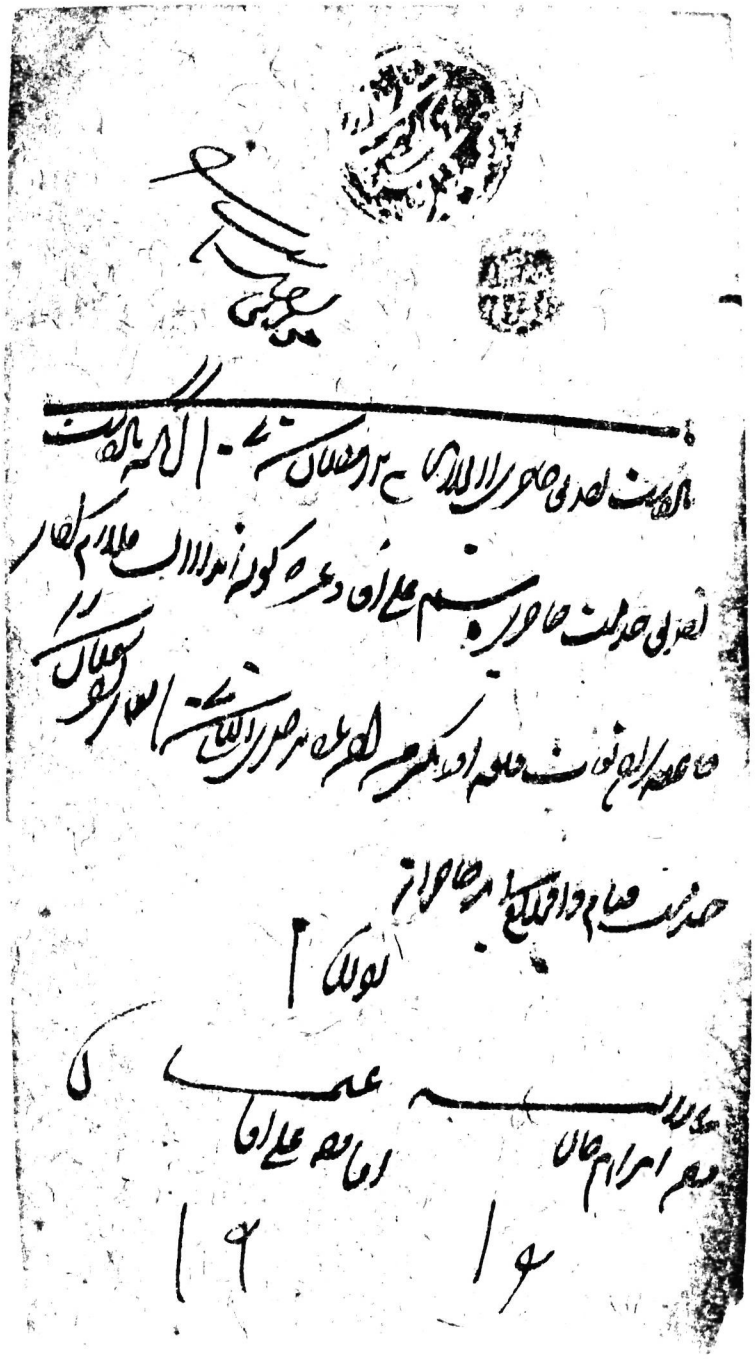


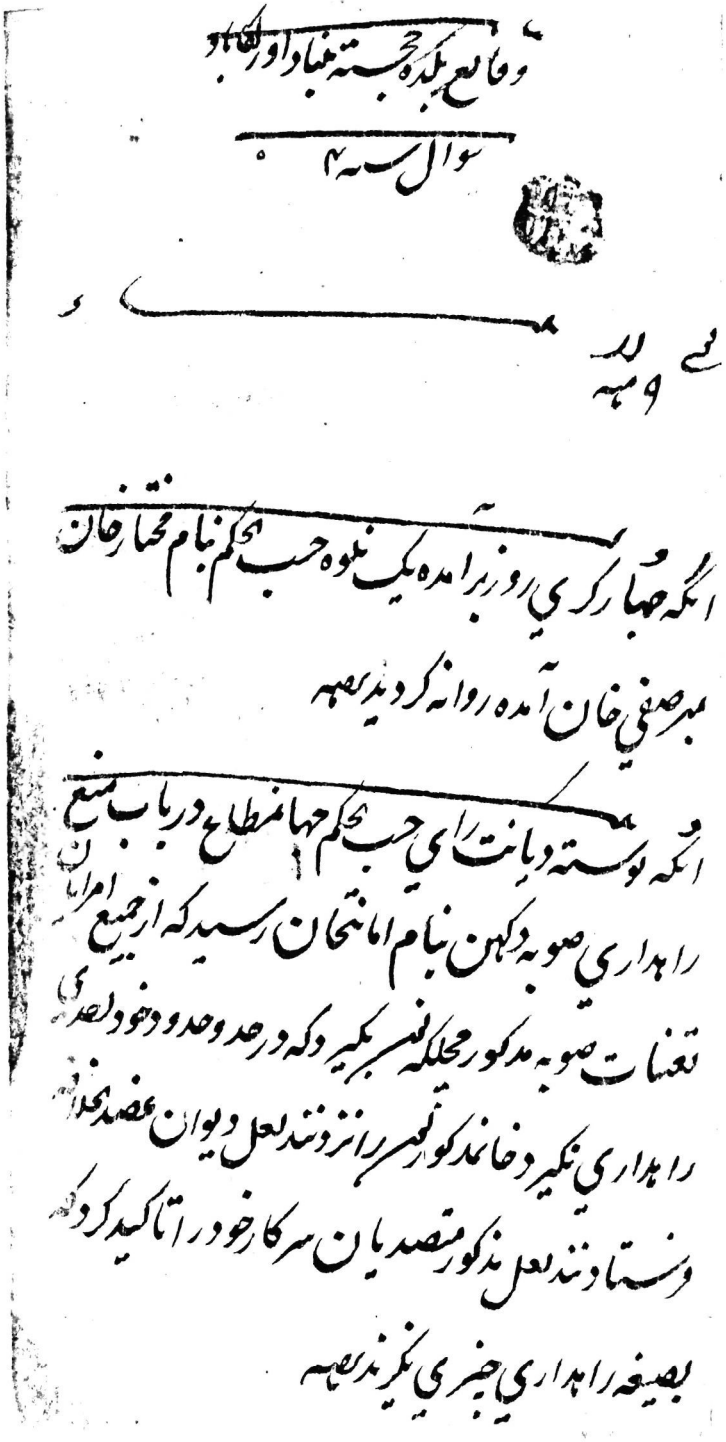
Doc.No. 1/1262 A.P.S.A.

Tumar (fiscal paper, pay bill) D/8th Jamadi II 1069/21st Feb. 1659 of Mihrab Beg and his 5 Tanimah (troopers). The pay of the trooper is Rs. 30/- P.M.



Doc.No. 11/726 A.P.S.A.

Yaddasht-i-tasdiq-i-heziri (Attendance Certificate) D/2nd Ramazan, 1070/2nd May 1660 of Ali Age and Usman Age, Golaandazam.



وقایع بلده خجسته بنیاد اورنگ آباد

سوال سنه ۴

۹ مه

انکه جهارکری روز برآمده یک نلوه حسب الحکم بنام مختار خان

بمهر صفی خان آمده روانه کردید

انکه نوشته دیانت رای حسب الحکم جهانمطاع درباب منع

راهداری صوبه دکهن بنام امانتخان رسید که از جمیع امرایان

تعینات صوبه مذکور مچلکه نون بگیرد که در حد و حدود خود بصدی

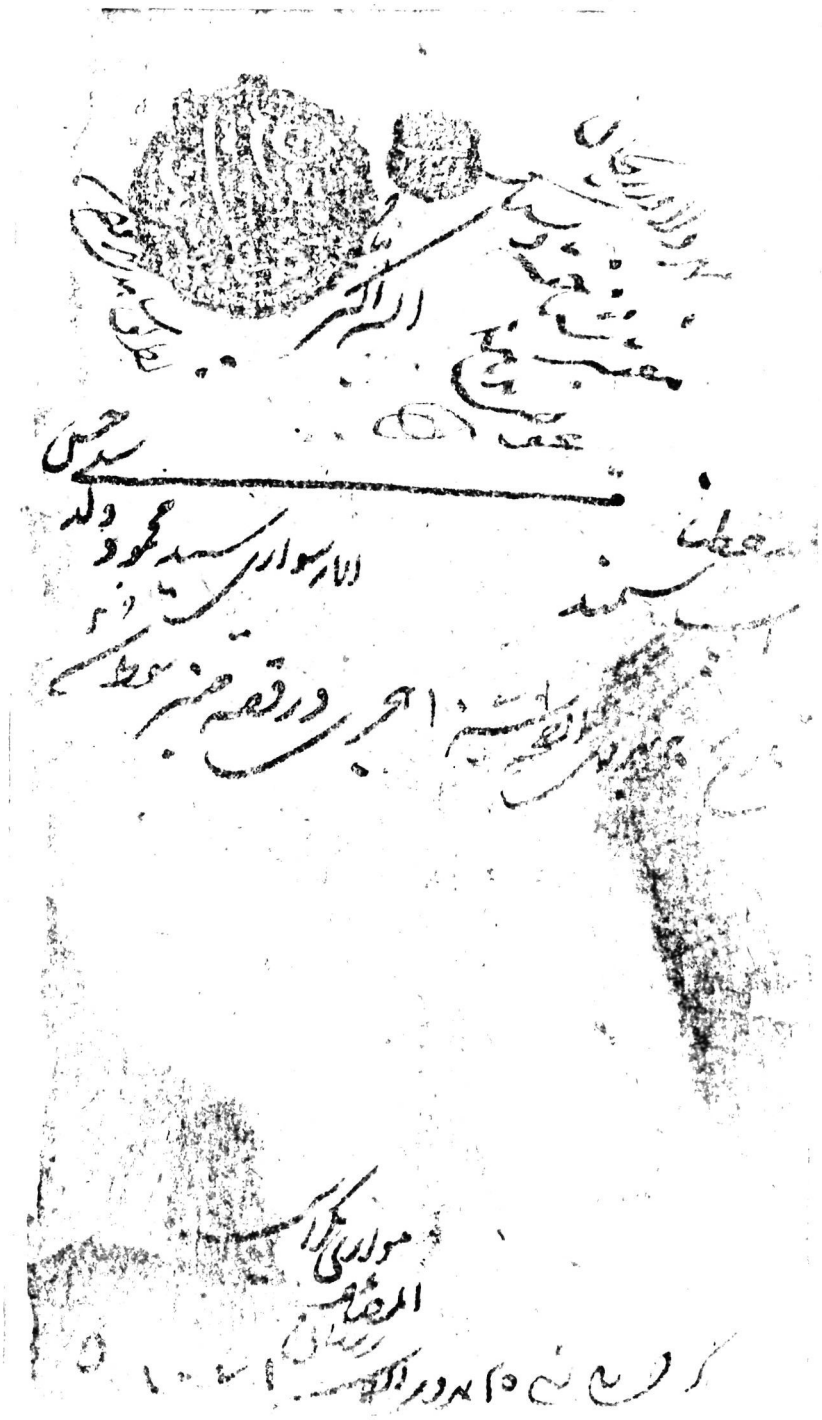
راهداری نگیرد خانمذکور نون را نزد نندلعل دیوان عضد الخلافه

فرستادند نندلعل مذکور متصدیان سرکار خود را تاکید کرد که

بصیغه راهداری چیزی نگیرند

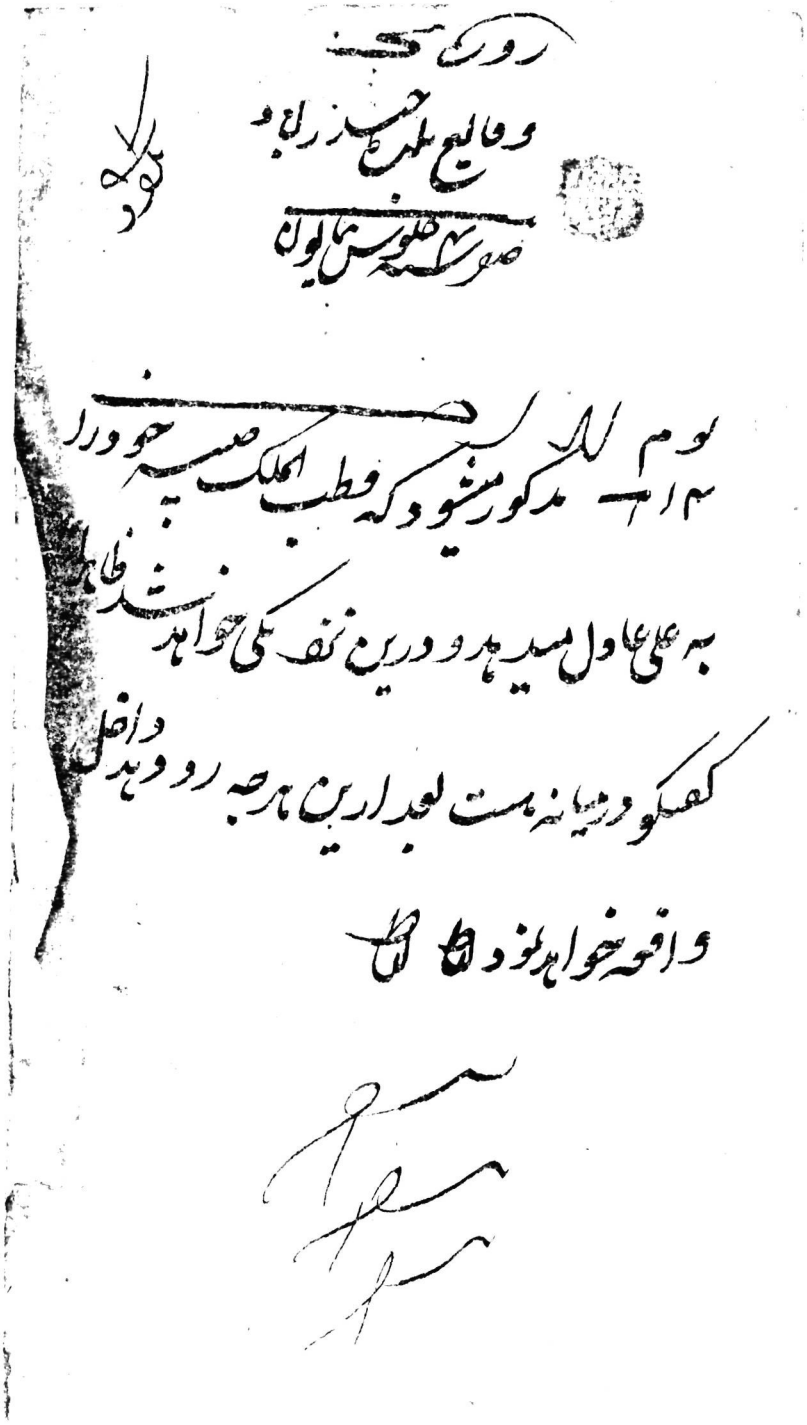
Doc.No. IV/228 A.P.S.A.

Siyaha-i-waqai (Daily news report) D/9th Shawwal 1071/May, 1661 of the city of Aurangabad. Among other things it is informed that orders were received by Amanat Khan, prohibiting the nobles posted in the Deccan from collecting rahdari and for taking agreement bonds to that effect from the nobles.



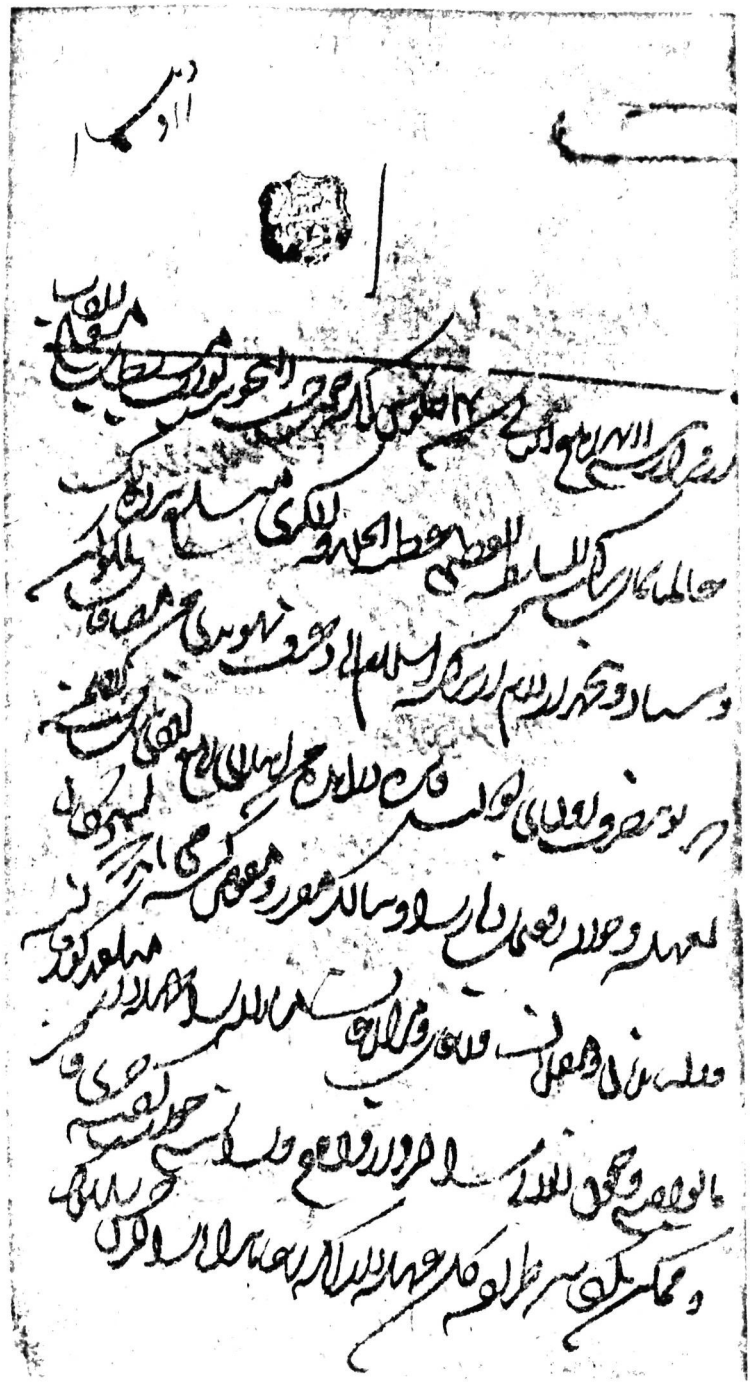
Doc.No. IV/418 A.P.S.A.

Saqtinama-i-esp (death Certificate) D/25th Zilhijja 1071/11th August 1661 of the horse meant for Syed Mahmud S/o Syed Hasan.



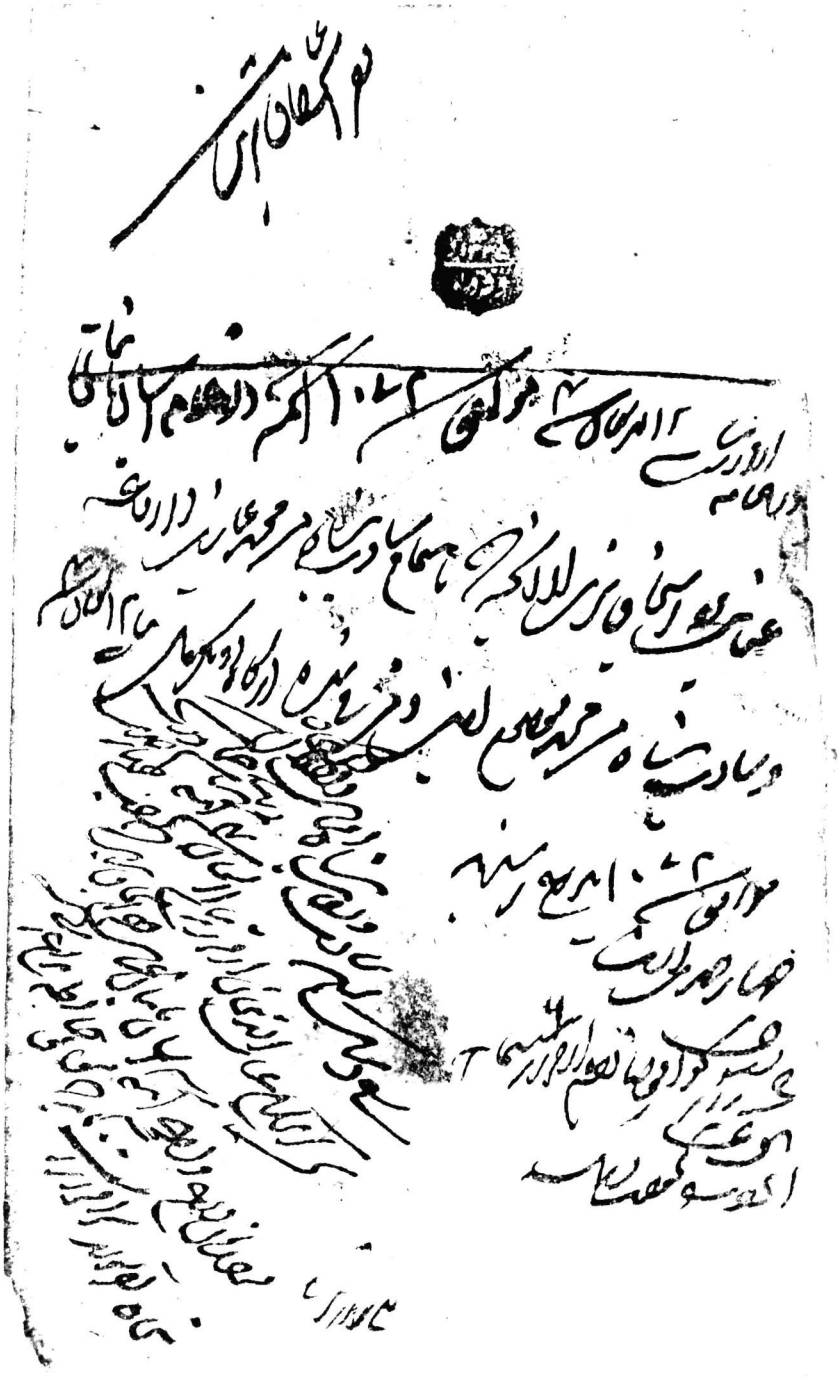
Doc.No. IV/565 A.P.S.A.

Roznamcha-i-waqai (Daily news report) D/14th Safar 1072/29th Sept. 1661 of Hyderabad City. It is informed that Quth ul Mulk is desirous of marrying his daughter to Ali Adil (Shah II) in order to establish intimate relationship between the two states.



Doc.No. IV/702 A.P.S.A.

Paruanchaf (orders) D/1st Rabi II, 1072/ 24th November 1661. As per recommendation of Ruknus Saltanat Dhar Rao Nimbalkar has been entrusted with the charge of an amount 18,85000 dams.

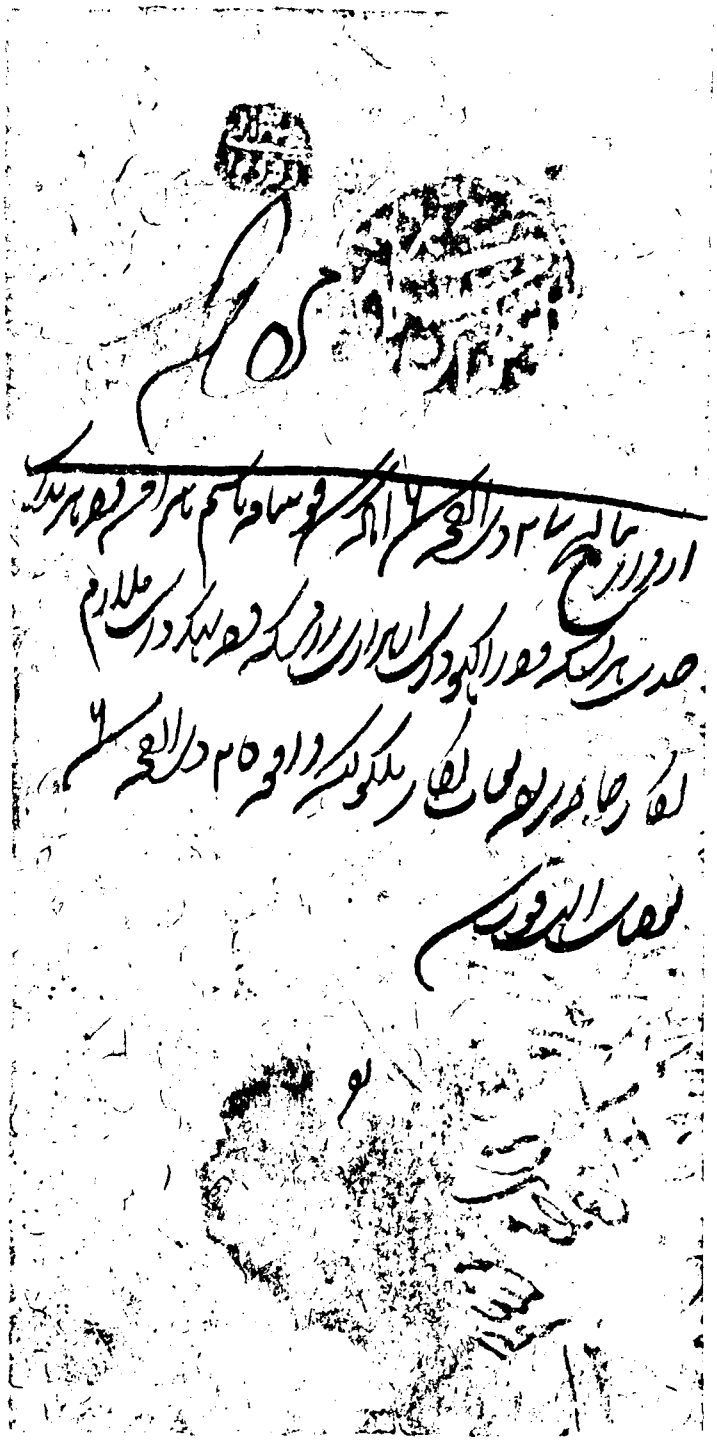


Doc.No. IV/1180 A.P.S.A.

Daghnama-i-aspan (Branding Certificate of the horses) D/12th Sheban 1072/23rd March, 1662 of the horses of the troopers of Inayat, Mansabdar of 400 Zat.

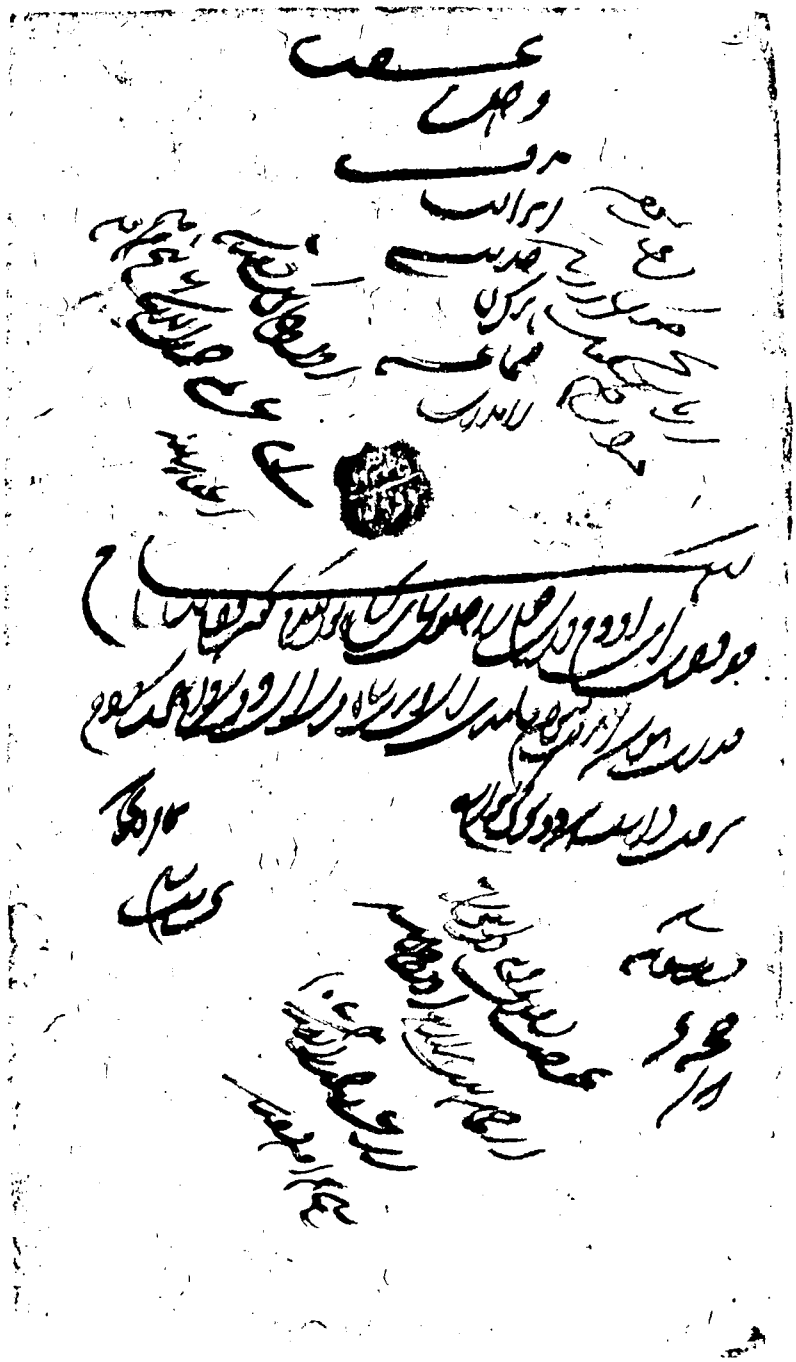
Doc.No. V/438 A.P.S.A.

Arz-o-Chihra (Descriptive roll) D/2nd Ziqada, 1072/9th June, 1662 of armours of Khan S/o Hasan, Mansabdar of 250 Zat, 20 Sawars.



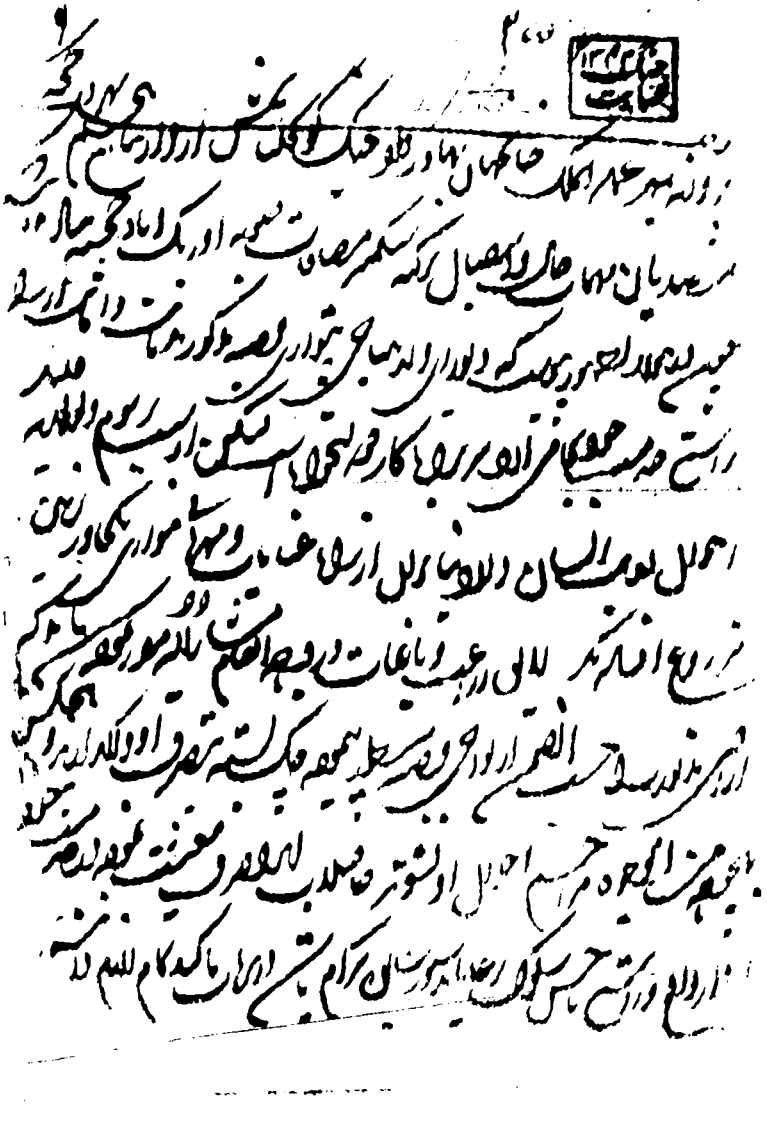
Doc.No. VI/478 A.P.S.A.

Tautinama (Death Certificate) D/27th Zilhijja 1073/23rd July, 1663 of Hiraman S/o Haridas, employee of Sarkar Khalsa-i-Sherifa from the Sadi of Hari Singh and Hazari Ram Singh.



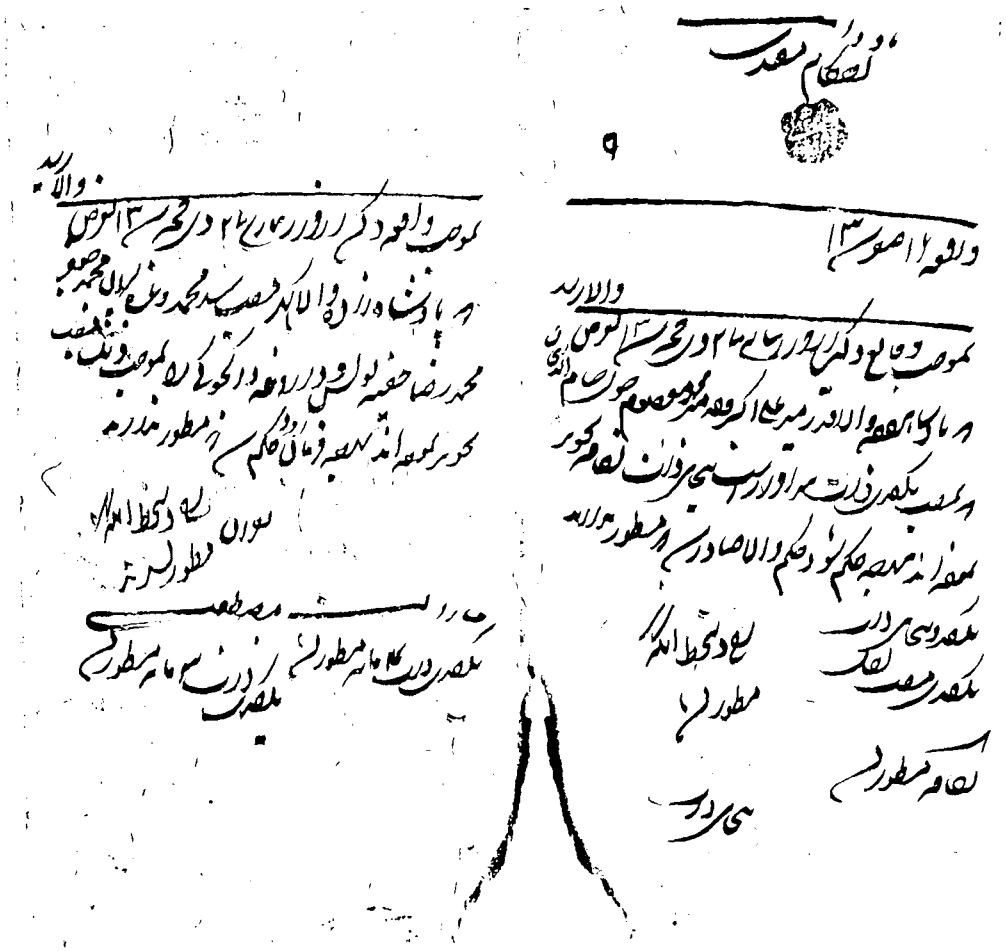
Doc.No. VI/2247 A.P.S.A.

Arz-o-Chihra (Descriptive roll) D/1st Jamadi I 1074/21st Nov. 1663 of Ghanshyam, Rajput, Barqandaz from the sadi of Harkaran.



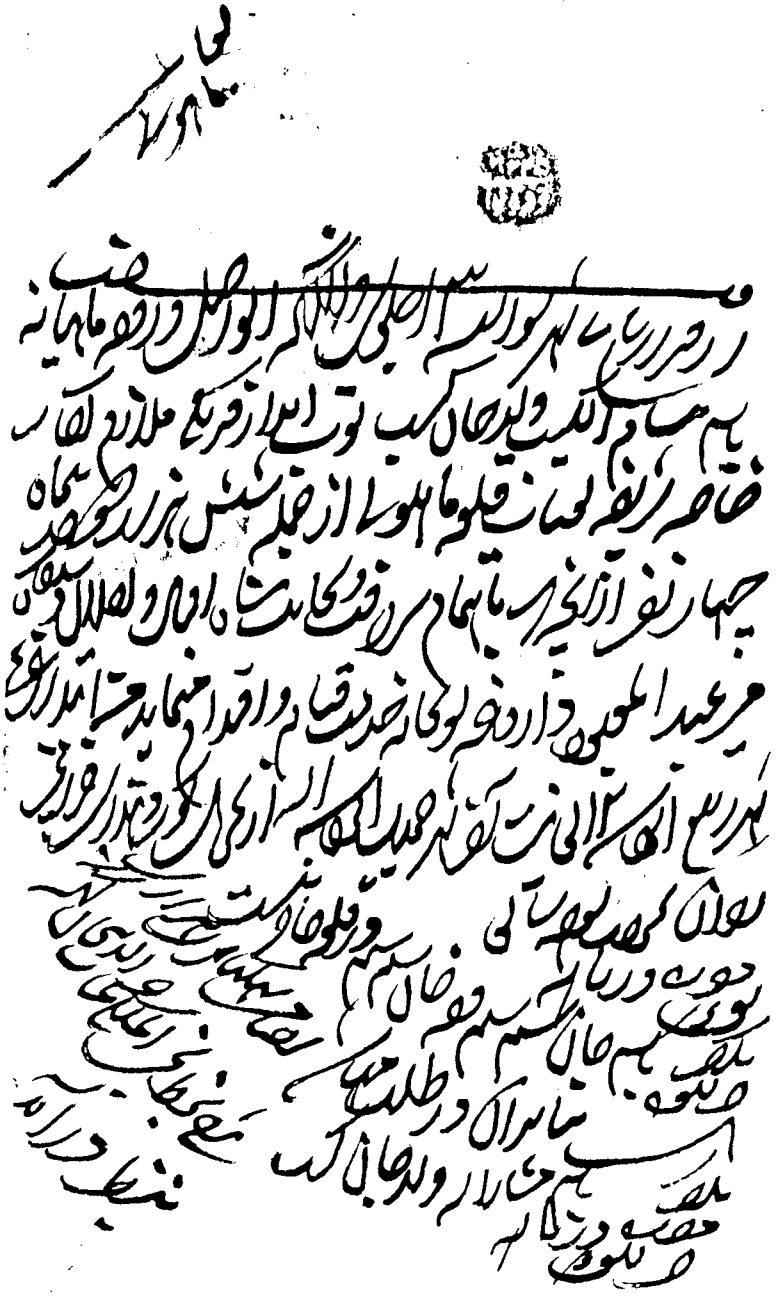
Doc.No. 1/29/2-1 I.J.C.

Naql-i-parvana (Copy of order) D/5th Zilhijja 1076/29th May, 1666 regarding grant of Sanad of one Chawar land to D vrai Patwari as inam for his services rendered with honesty and integrity.



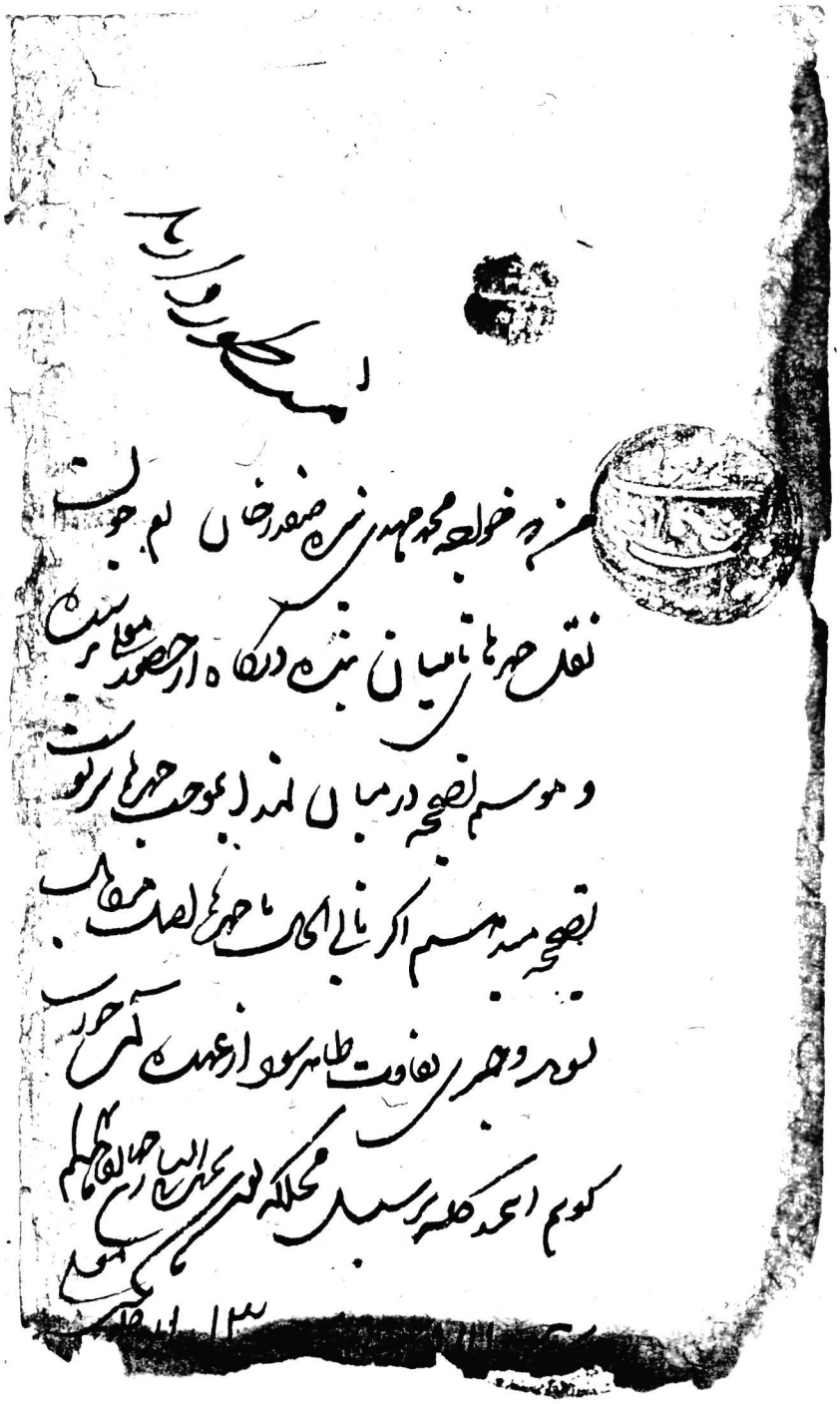
Doc.No. 6 (11) A.P.S.A.

Yaddasht-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas (Memorandum containing imperial orders) 0/16th Safar 1080/ 6th July, 1669. The recommendations made by Prince Muazzam, the Subedar, for the grant and increase in mansab were not approved by the Emperor.



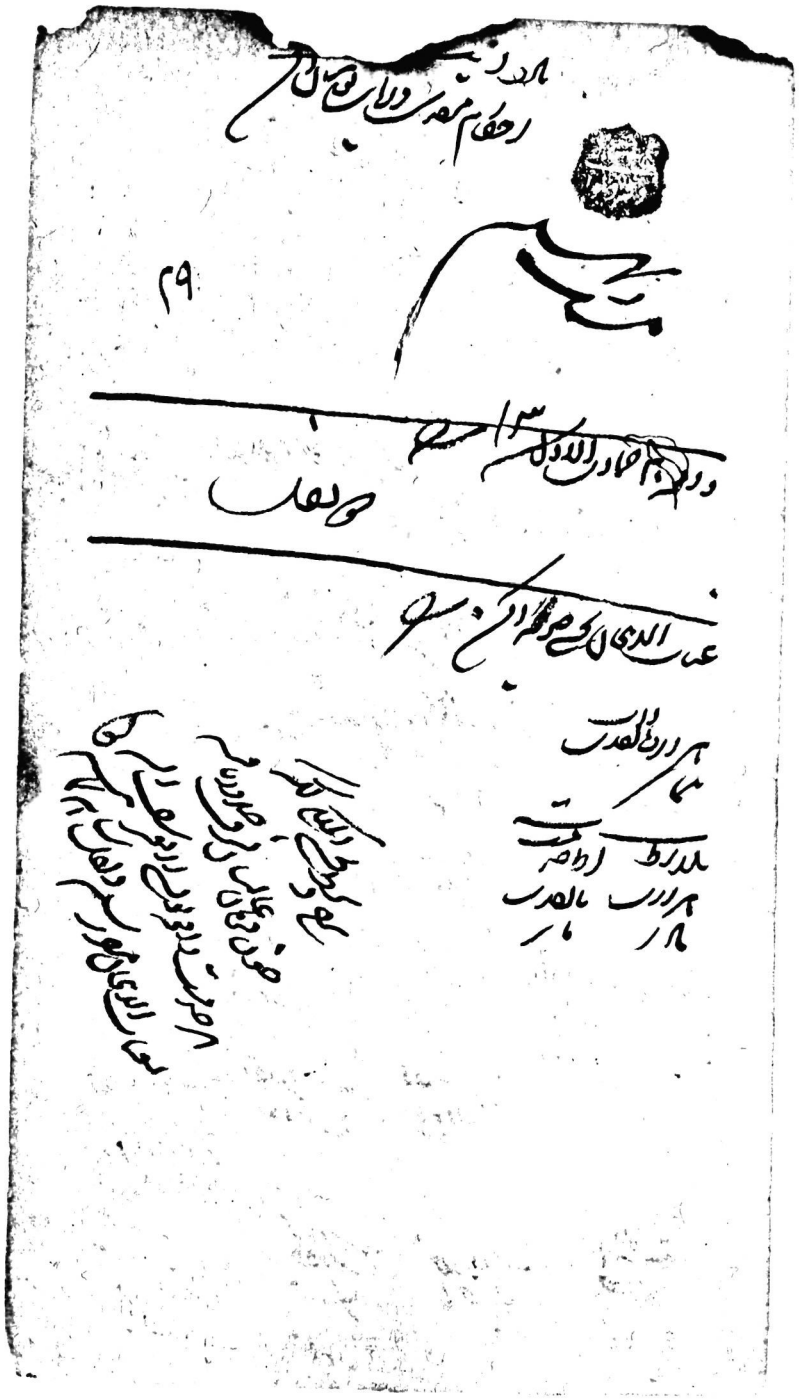
Doc.No. 75 (11) A.P.S.A.

Qabzul Wasil (paybill) D/7th Shawwal, 1080, 18th Feb. 1670 of Samuel Cao, European Gunner posted at Mohuli Fort. His pay is Rs. 45 P.M. which is comparatively much higher then other military personnel.



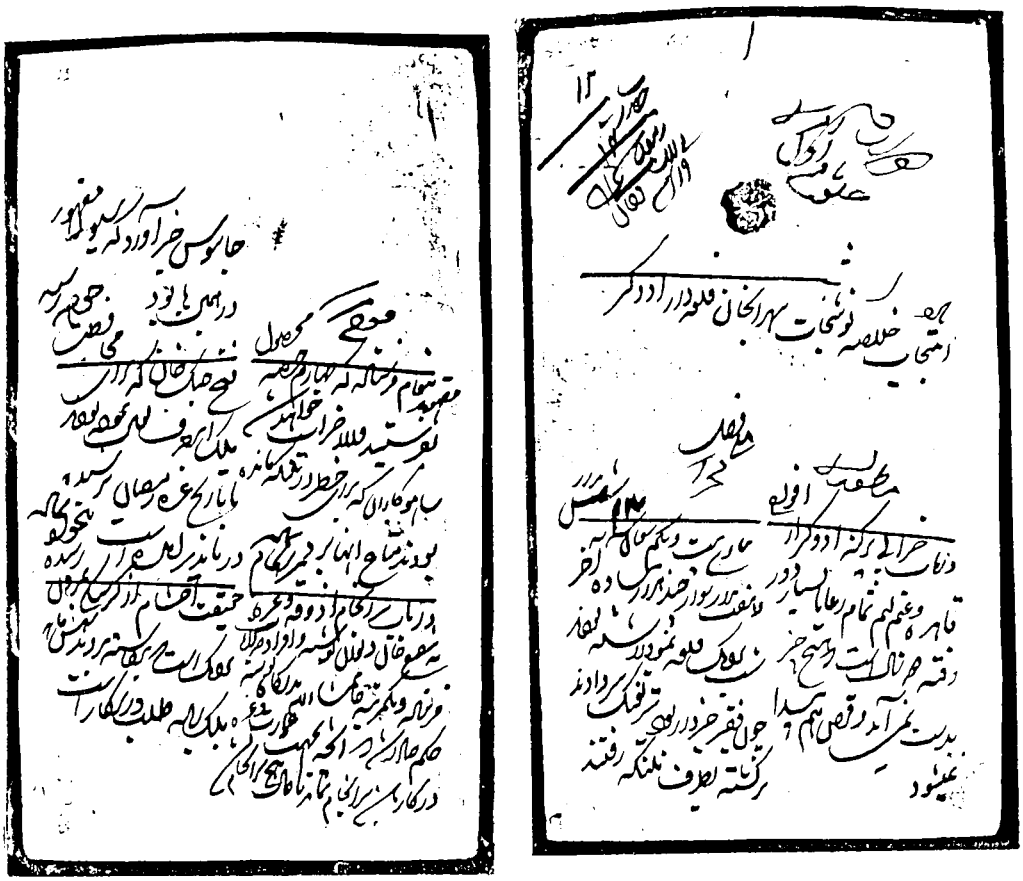
Doc.No. 71 (II) A.P.S.A.

Muchalka (Agreement bond) D/14th Rabi I 1081/22nd July, 1670 submitted by Khwaja Muhammad Mehdi. In this muchalka he has requested that the verification of his troopers may be done in accordance with the records available with him as the descriptive rolls of his troopers have not been received from the imperial court.



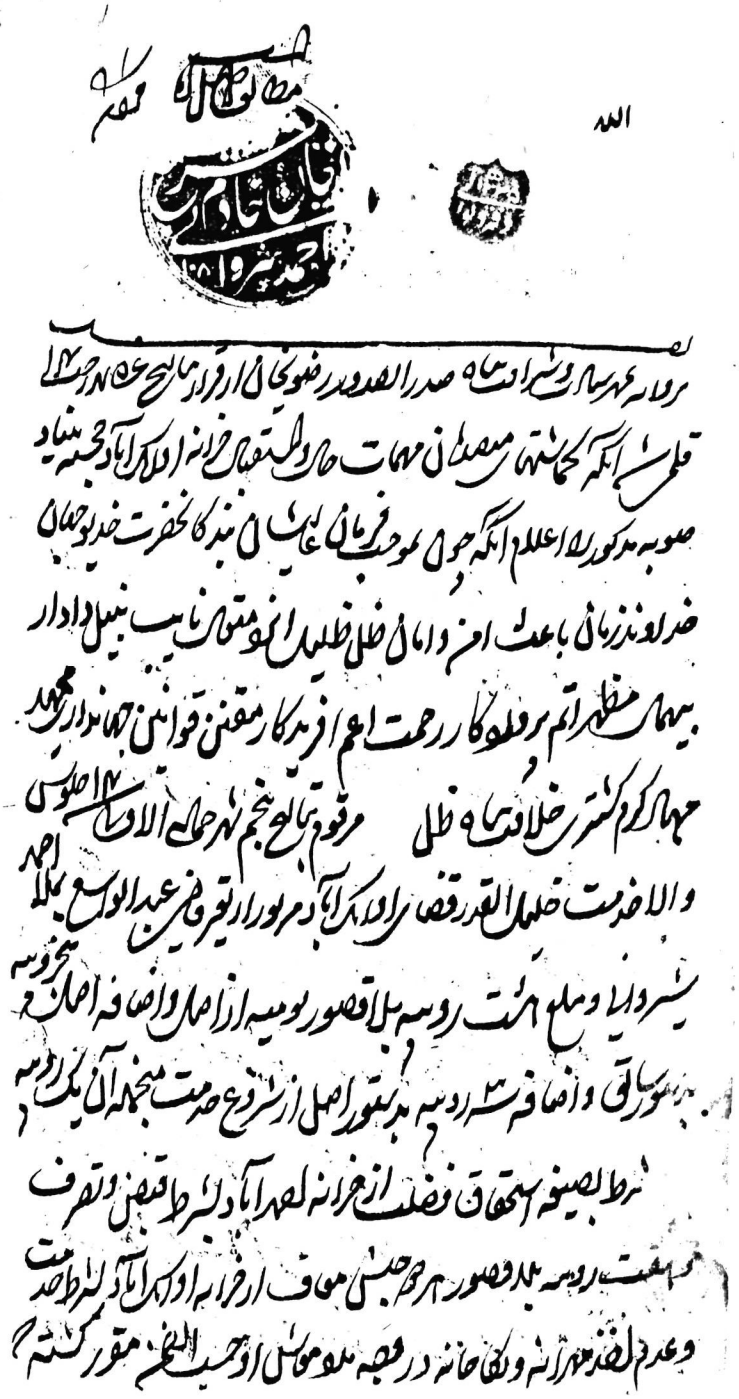
Doc.No. 12 (11), A.P.S.A.

Yaddasht-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas (Memorandum containing imperial orders) 0/20th Jamadi I 1081/25th Sept. 1670. Ghiyasuddin Khan, Bakshi of sube-i-Deccan was appointed to the post of Waqai Nawisi also with additional rank with the condition of the post.



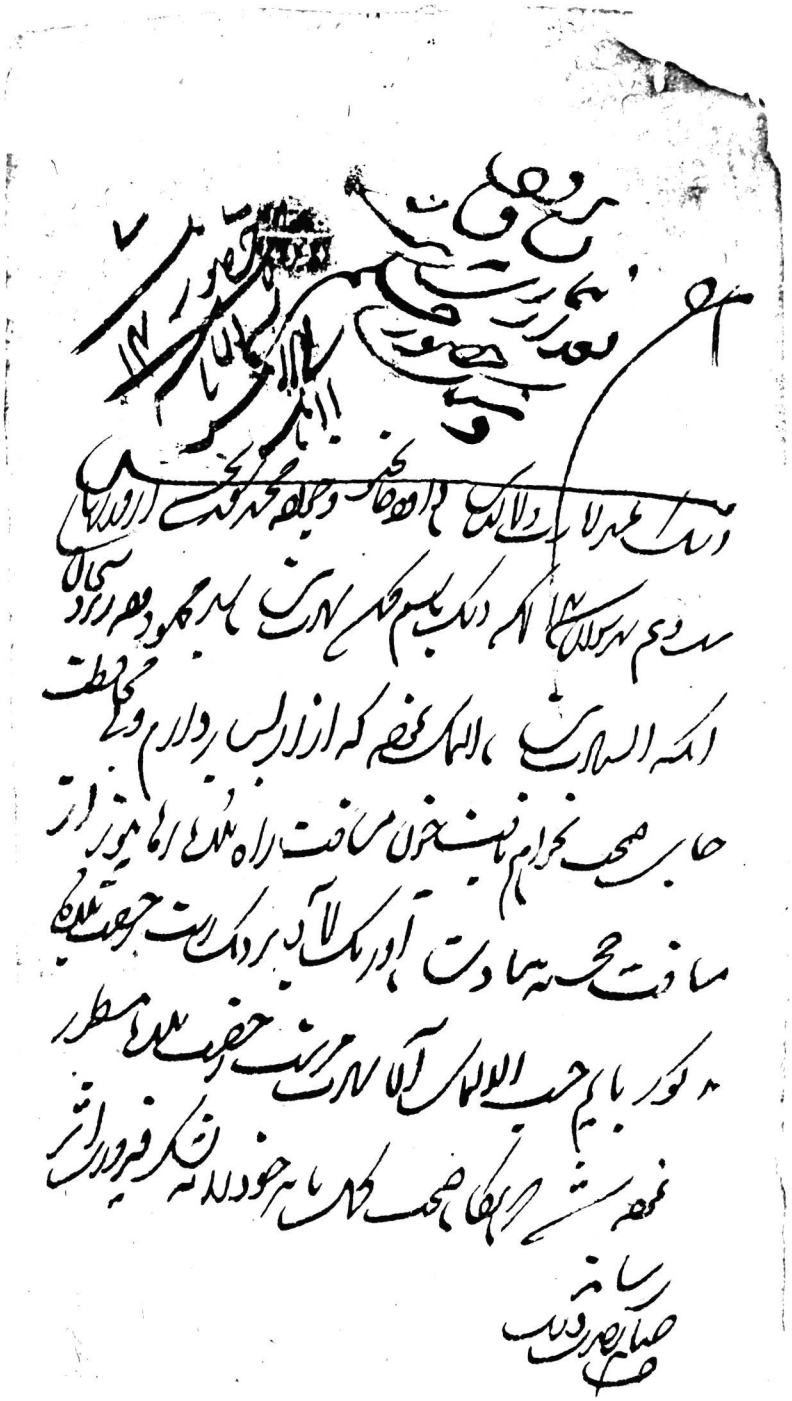
Doc. AR.No. 30 A.P.S.A.

Siyaha-i-Huzur (Court diary) D/10th Ramazan 1081/20th January, 1671 contains the despatches sent by Sohrab Khan, the Qiladar of Udgir fort. The Qiladar inform about the movements of the Maratha's army and plundering of the wealth and property of Sahukars etc.



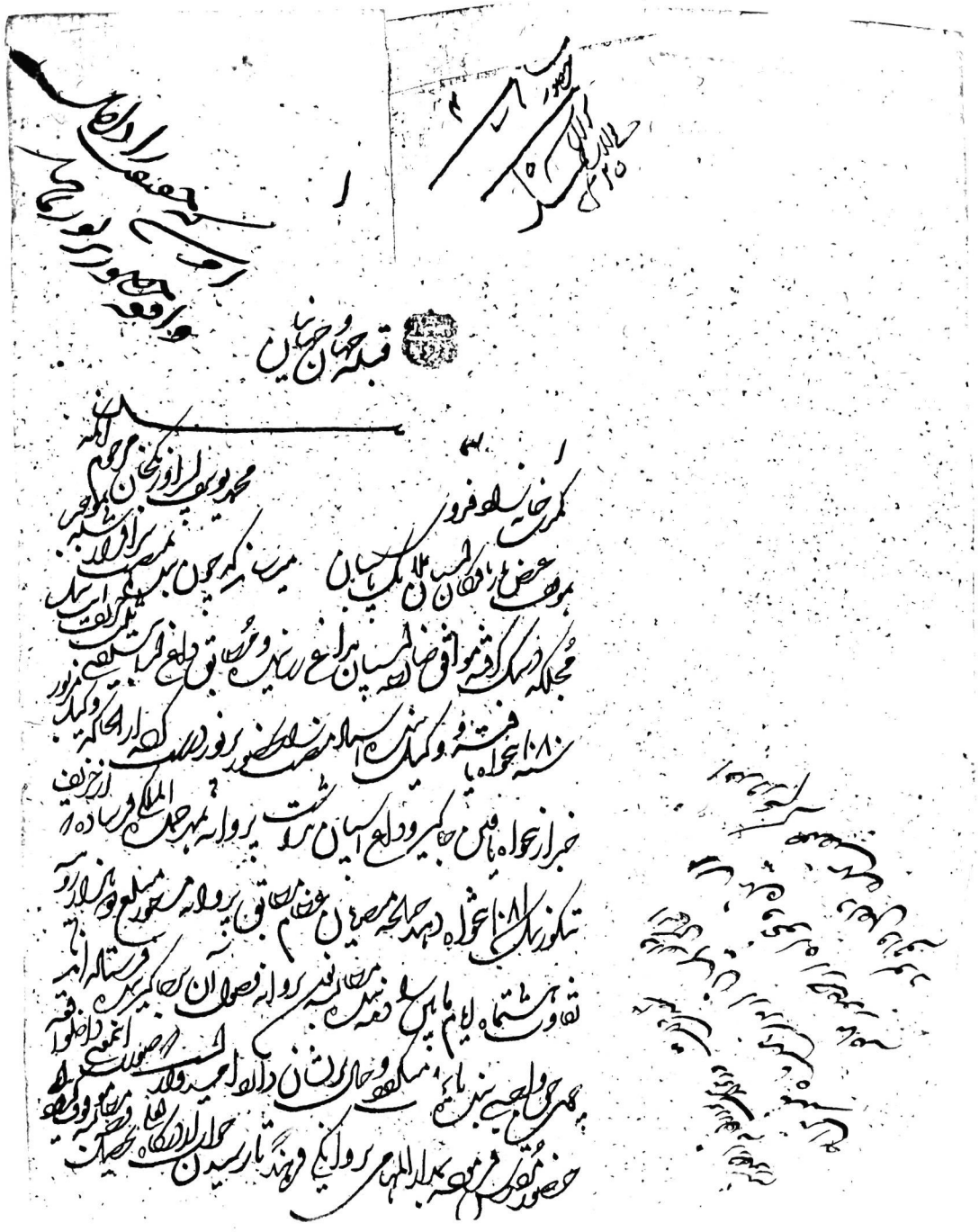
Doc.No. 61 (11), A.P.S.A.

Naql-i-Peruana (Copy of orders) D/1st Rajab, 1082/30th August, 1671 regarding appointment of Mullah Ahmad Sheruani as the Qazi of Aurangabad with Rs. 8/- daily subsistence allowance.



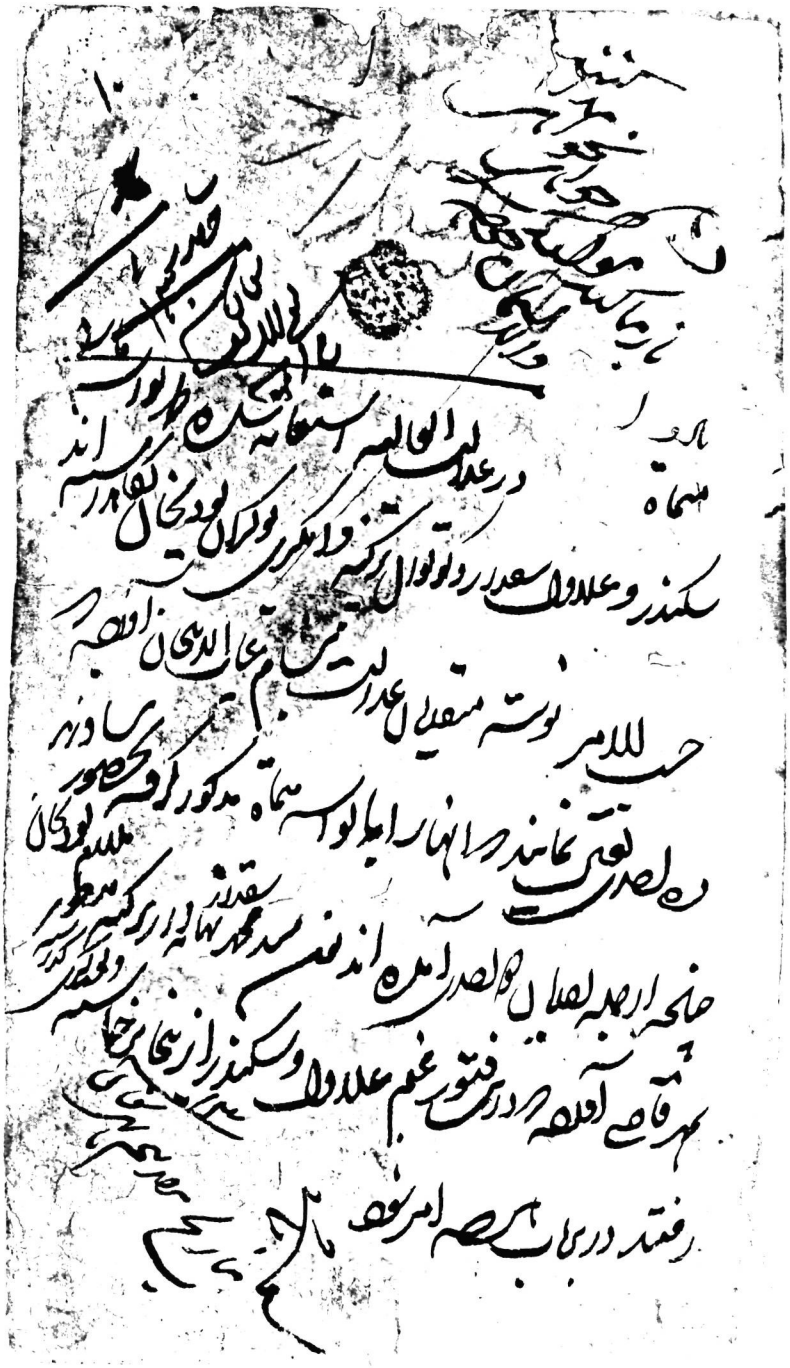
Doc.No. 60 (11) A.P.S.A.

Siyaha-i-huzur (Court diary) D/11th Shaban 1082/3rd December 1671 conveying orders that Syed Majhud, Mansabdar may join the army as soon as he recovers from illness.



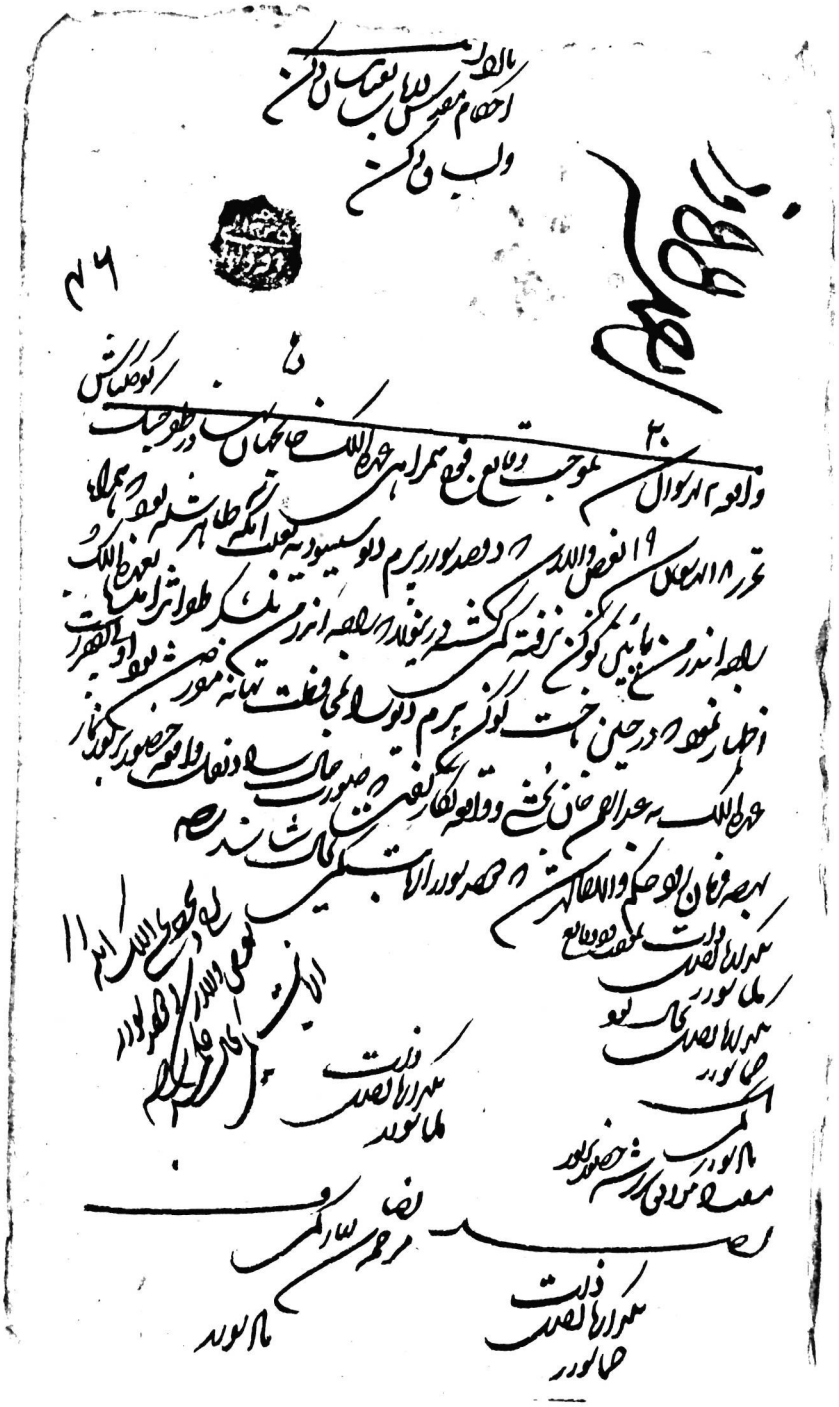
Doc.No. 35 (11) A.P.S.A.

Siyaha-i-huzur (Court diary) D/25th Shawwal 1082/14th Feb. 1672. On the petition of Muhammad Yusuf, the Subadar ordered to include the petition in the papers meant for the perusal of the Emperor.



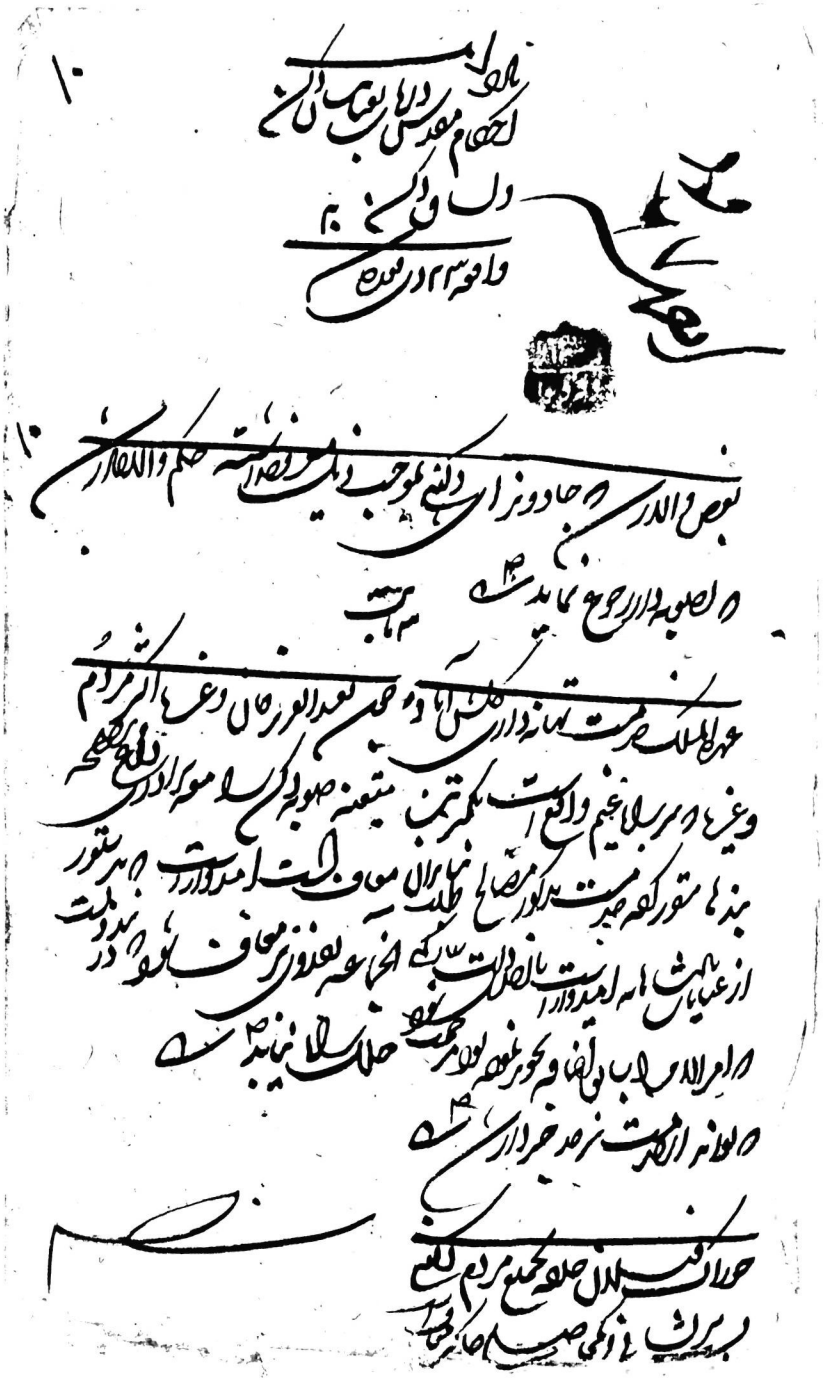
Doc. A.R. No.10 A.P.S.A.

Yaddesht (Memorandum) D/17th Shaban 1085/ 6th Nov. 1674 regarding the complaint of a woman in the High Court of Judicature against Shingar and Kotwal for the release of her grandson held up by them.



Doc.No. 38 (11) A.P.S.A.

Yaddasht ahkam-i-muqaddas (Memorandum conveying imperial orders) D/2nd Shawwal, 1087/28th Nov. 1676. The recommendation of Raja Inderman and Zafar Jung Kokaltash for the restoration of 200 Savar in the rank of Parem Deo sisodia was approved by the Emperor.

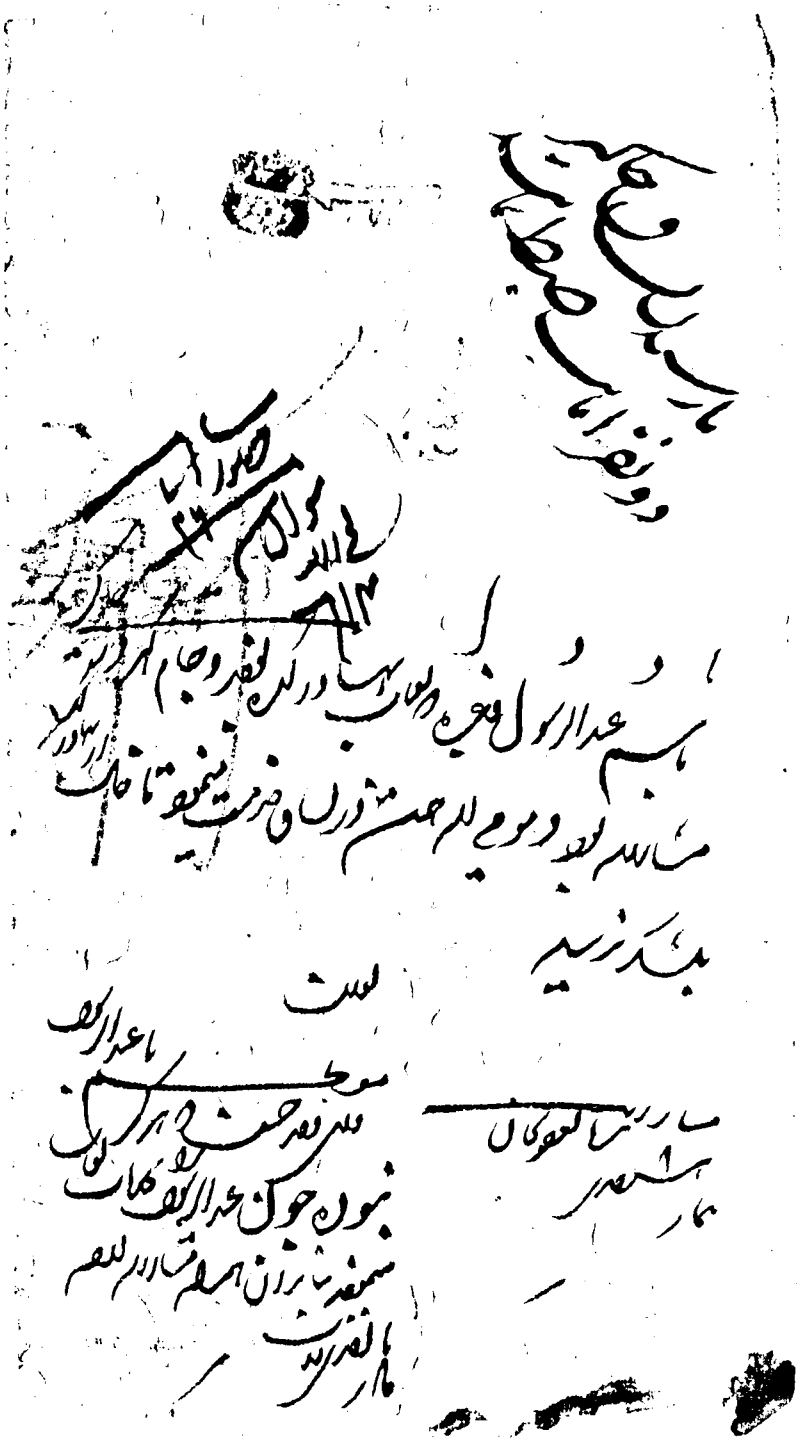


Doc.No. 37 (11), A.P.S.A.

Yaddasht-i-ahkam-i-muqaddas (Memorandum containing imperial orders) D/23rd Ziqada 1087/17th January, 1677, enjoining to refer to the Subadar the requests made by Jadum Rai Deccani.

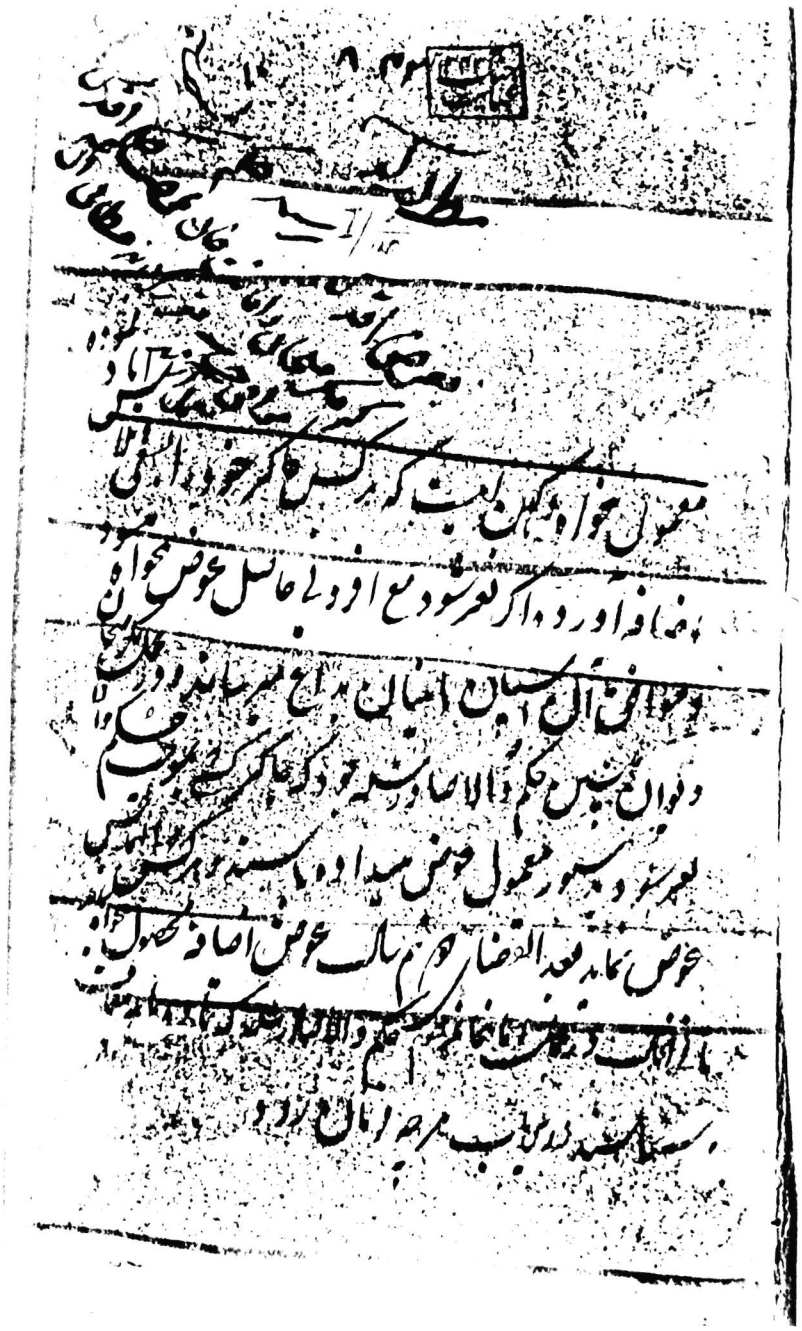
Doc.No. 20 (1) A.P.S.A.

Muchalka (Agreement bond) D/30th Rajab, 1092/5th August, 1681 submitted by Udaijiram, Fauzdar sarkar Mohur regarding prohibition of merchants dealing in horses, arms etc. into the territories of Bijapur and Hyderabad.



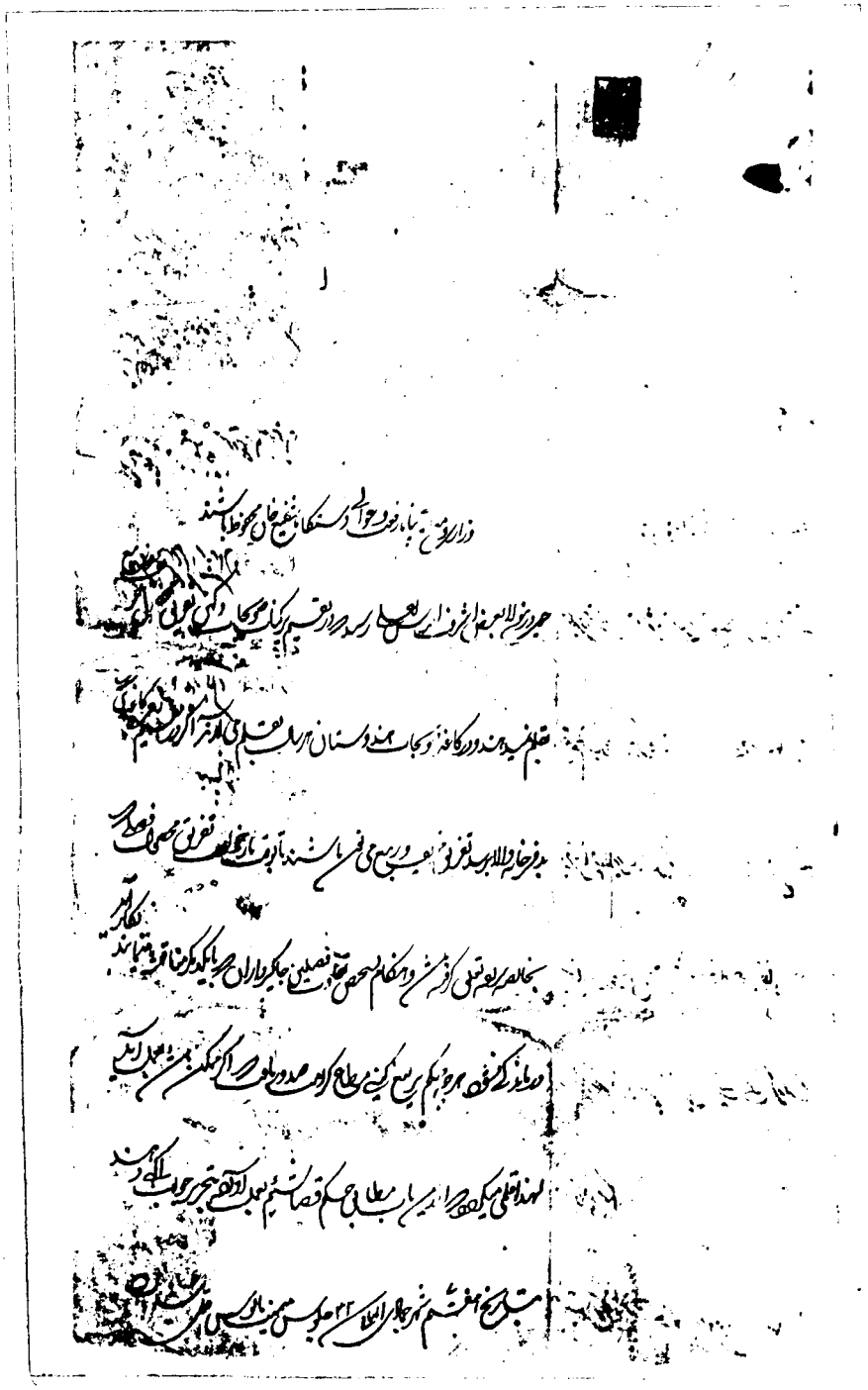
Doc.No. 65 (11) A.P.S.A.

Siyahe-i-huzur (court diary) D/14th Shawwal 1094/26th September, 1683. On the basis of the report that the two Mansabdars had not reached the war front, it was ordered that the Jagir of the two persons may be forfeited and kept as deposit till they reach war front.



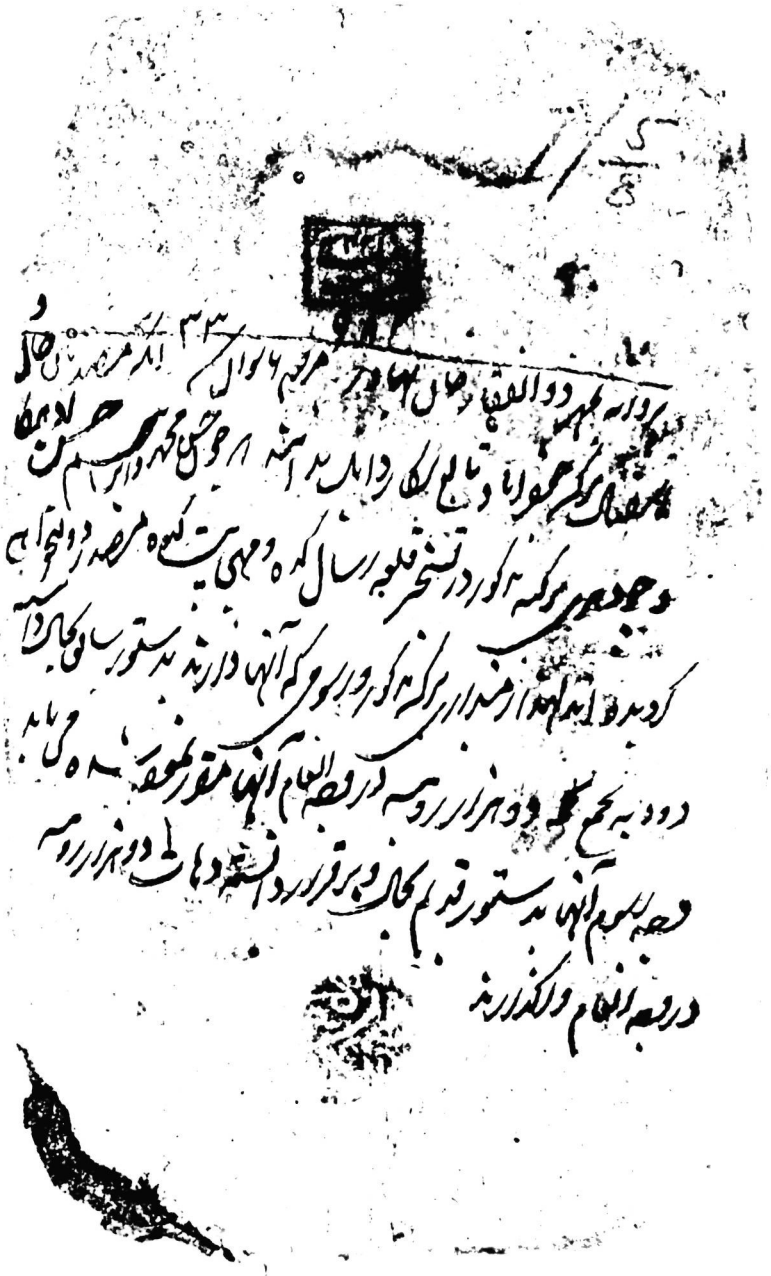
Doc.No. 1/31/6-3 I.J.C.

Circular letter D/1687-88 describing manual of tankhuah in the Deccan for Jagirdars who have increased revenue by their own efforts.



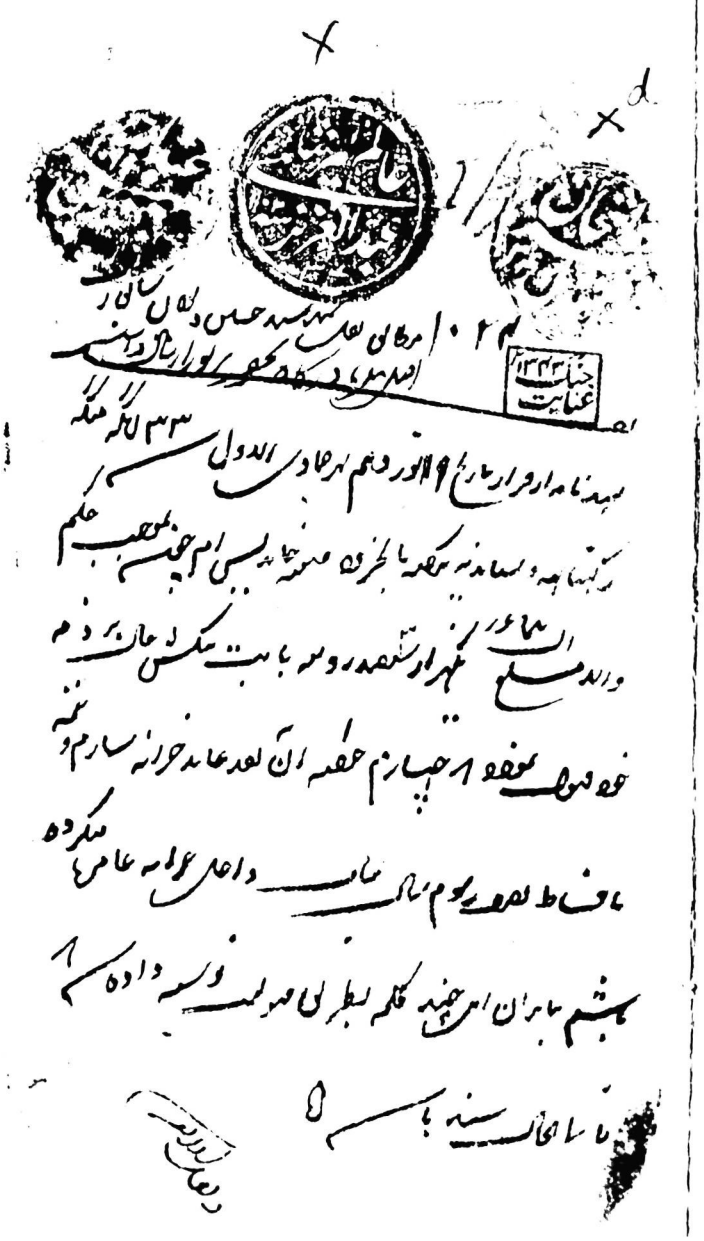
Doc.No. 1/32/8-18 I.J.C.

Peruena (order) 0/7th Jamadi II 1100/19th March 1689 addressed to Shafi Khan advising him to follow the pattern of Hindusten in maintaining revenue records of the Deccan.



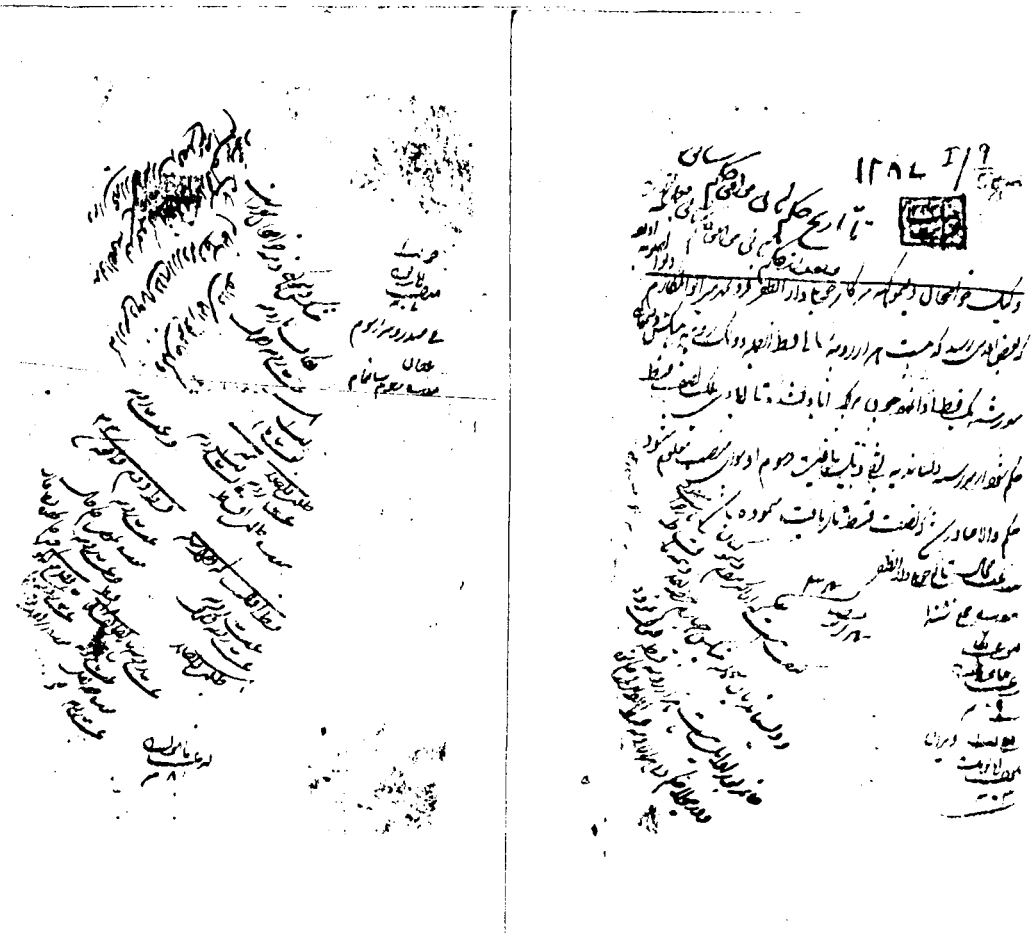
Doc.No. 1/33/12-1 I.J.C.

Parwana (order) D/6th Shawwal 1100/14th July, 1689 informing the Mutaseddis of pargana Jaferabad that Hasan Muhammad and others have been awarded villages worth Rs. 2000/- as inam to them who had supported the imperial cause in capturing forts of Rasalgarh and Mahipatgarh.



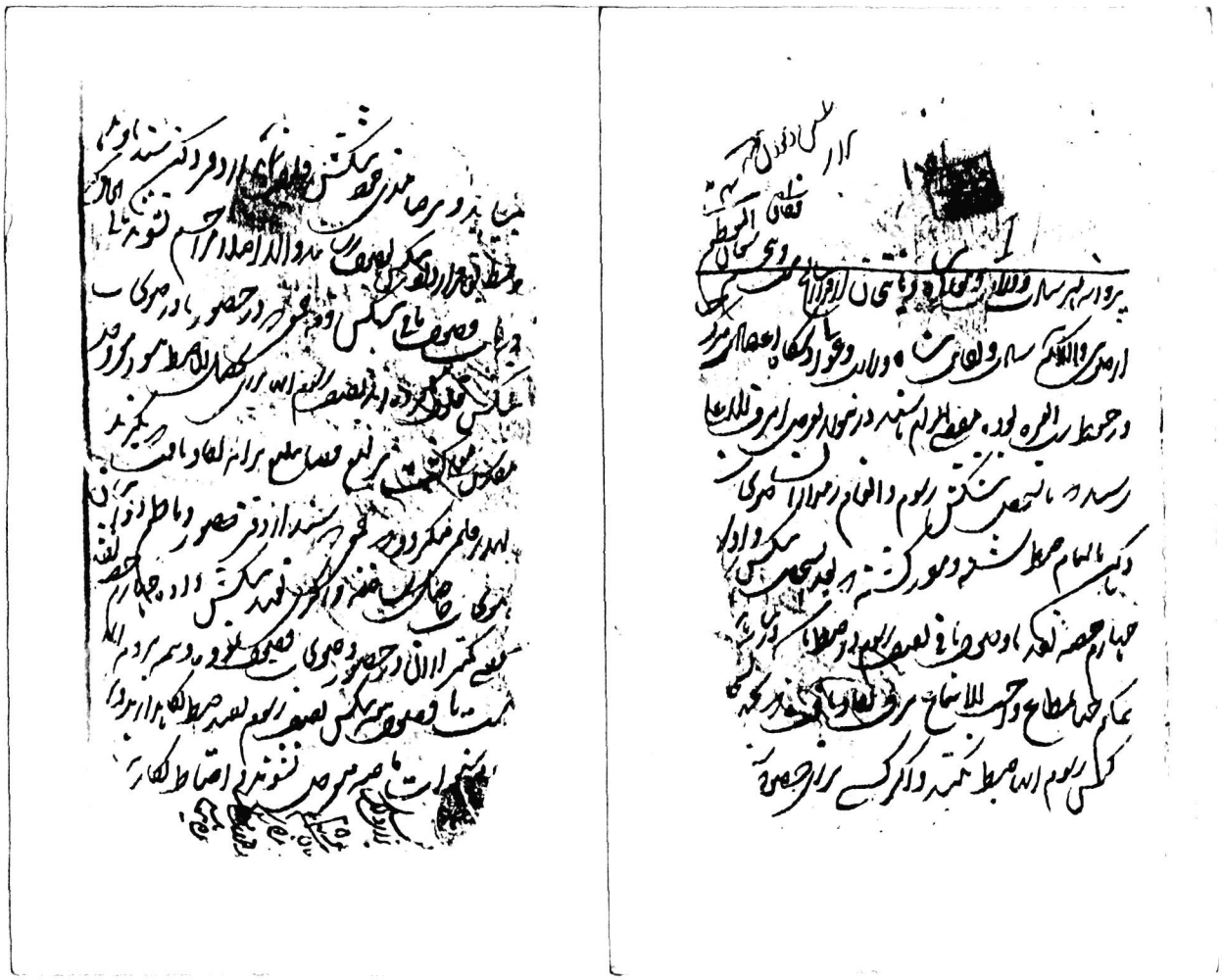
Doc.No. 1/33/7-24 I.J.C.

Naql-i-taahud nama (Copy of undertaking) D/19th Jamedi I 1101/18th Feb. 1690 of peshkash for Rs. 1300/- submitted by Raghnath, Deshpande of pargana Manjrud.



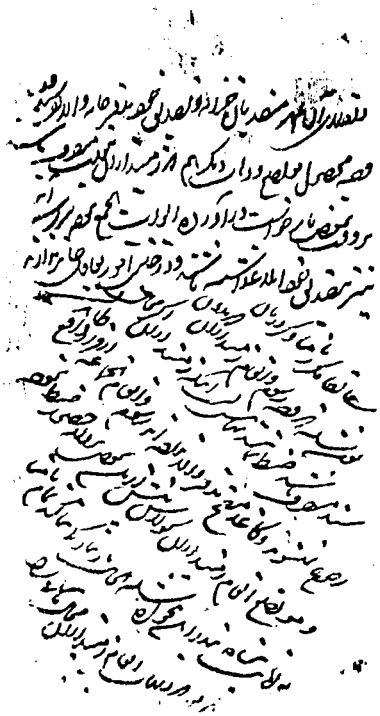
Doc.No. 1/34/11-1 I.J.C.

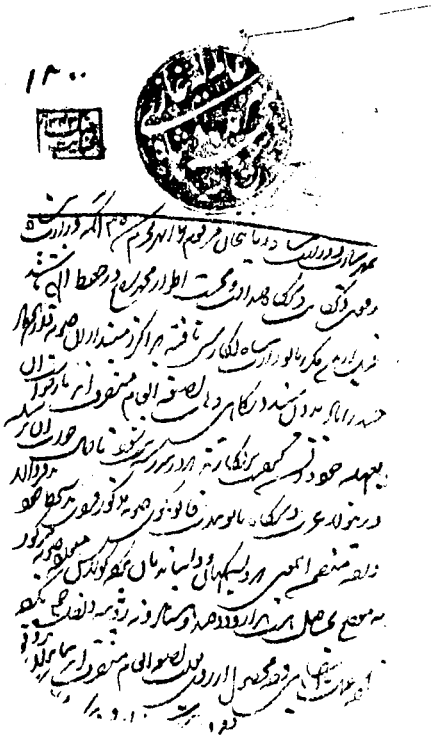
Official note D/14th Ramazan 1101/11th June, 1690 regarding petition of the Wakil of Khavas Khan, Deshmukh to reduce the instalment of peshkash to the tune of Rs. 10,000 per annum till the lands under him are fully inhabited.



Doc.No. 1/34/10-6 I.J.C.

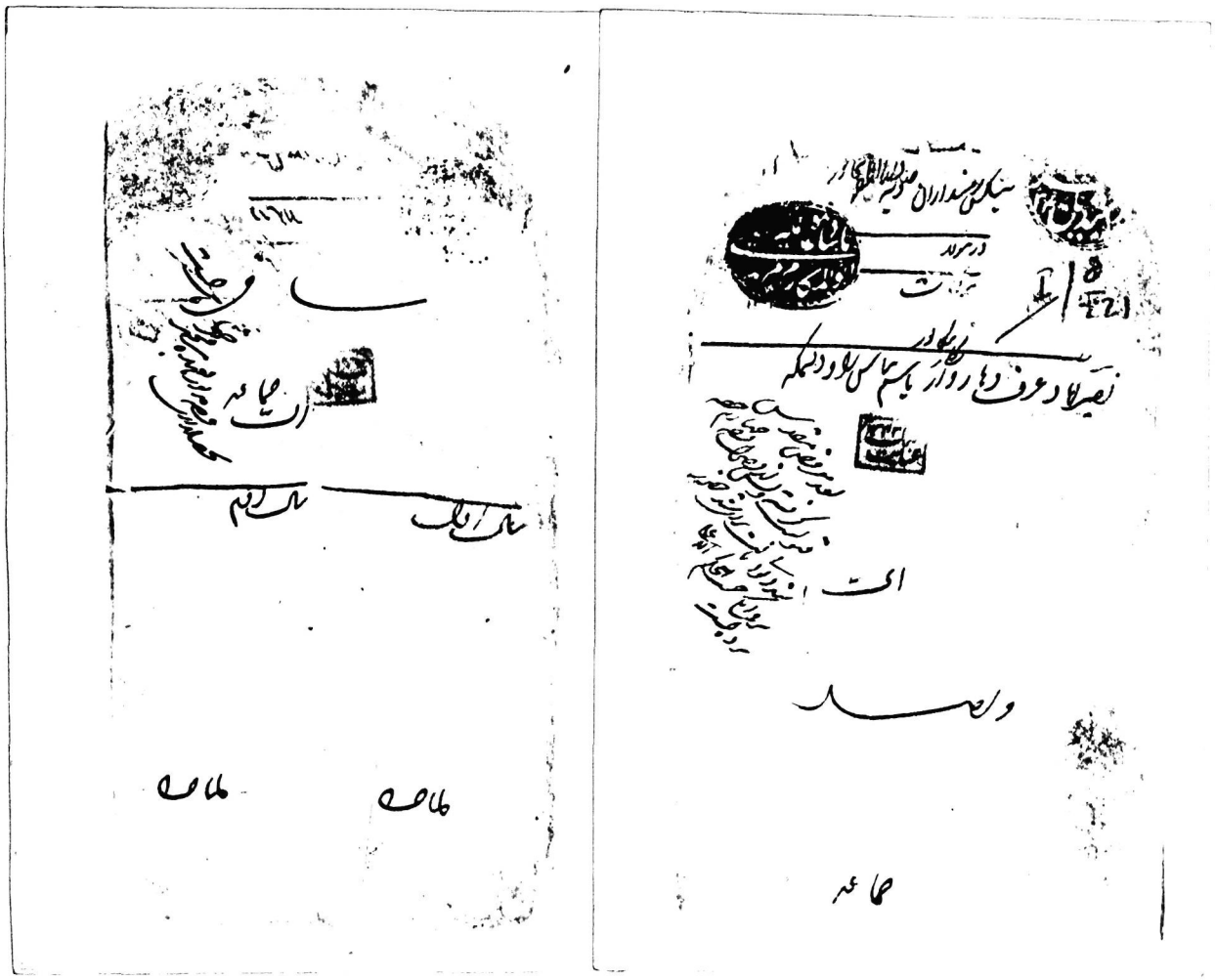
Parwana (order) under the seal of Diyanat Khan D/25th Shaban 34, 1102/14th May, 1691 issued in connection with the Peshkash, rusum and inam of Zamindars of the provinces of the Deccan.





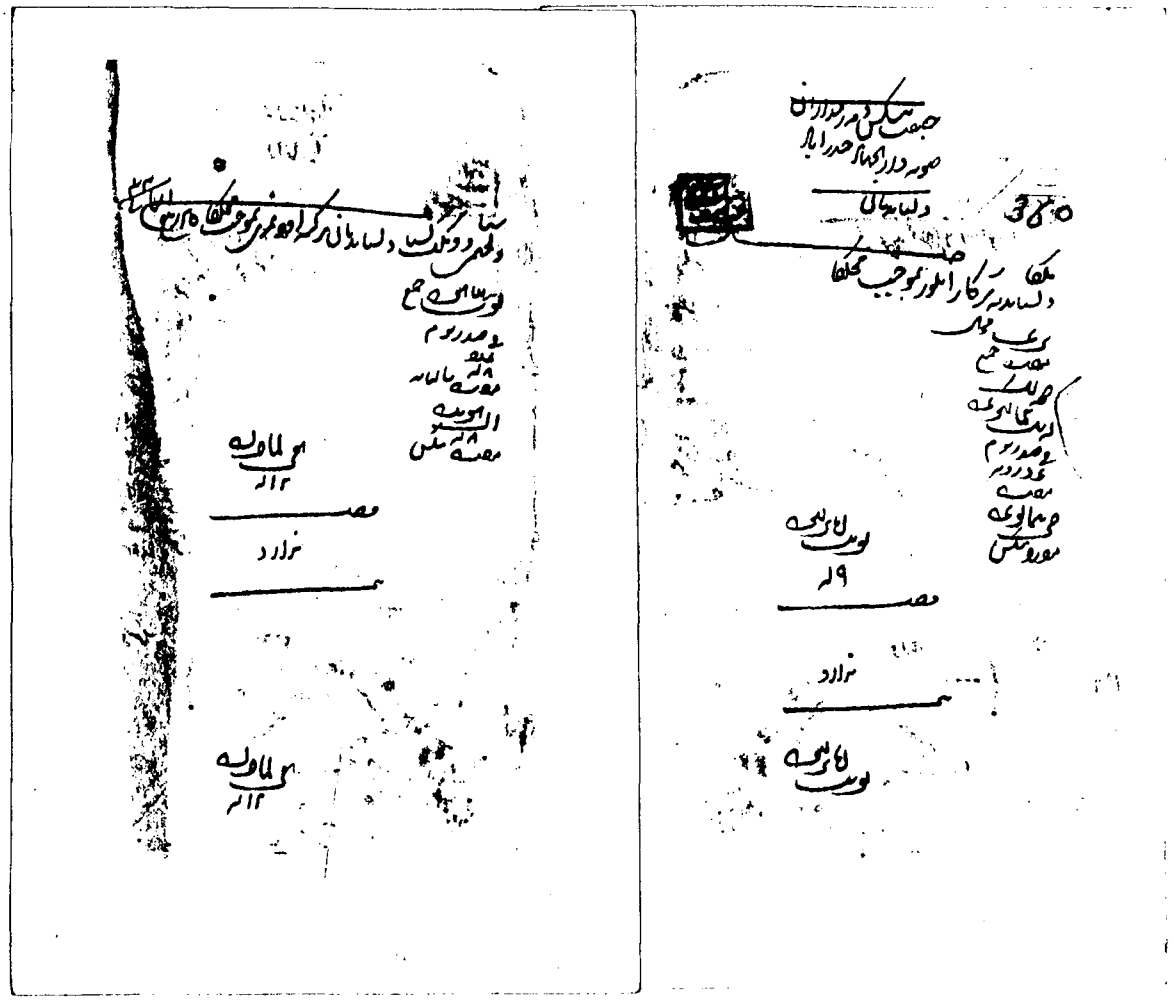
Doc.No. 1/35/3-2 I.O.C.

Parwana (order) 8/16th Muharram 1103/29th September 1691 addressed to Muhammad Shafi instructing him to submit a report if the Zamindars of the province of Hyderabad are in possession of villages without the royal sanad.



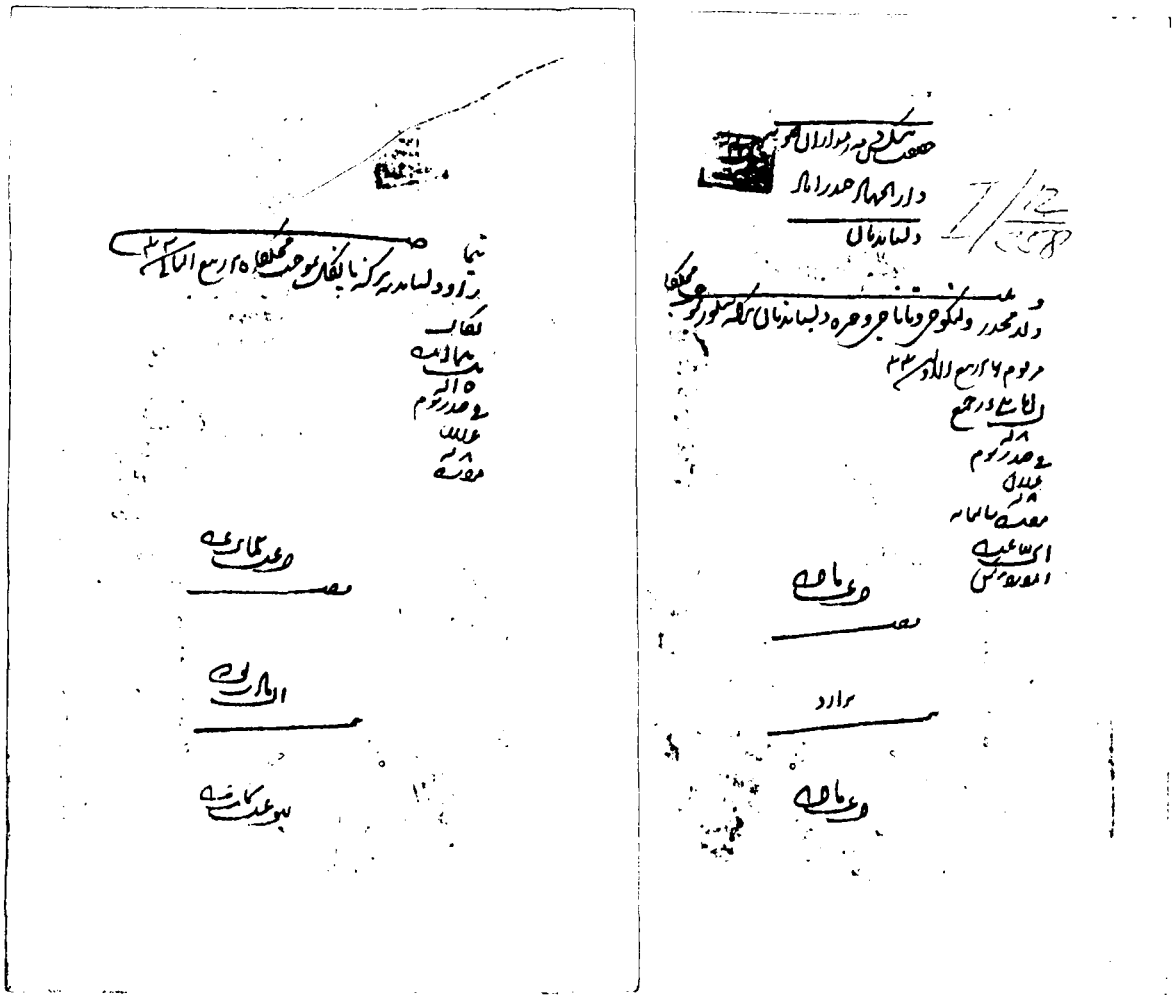
Doc. No. 1/34/0/56 I.J.C.

Haqiqat-i-Peshkesh (Statement regarding Peshkash) D/ 1690-91 showing the Peshkash amount due from Bias Rao, Deshmukh of Pargana Nasirabad alias Dherur sarkar Bankapur.



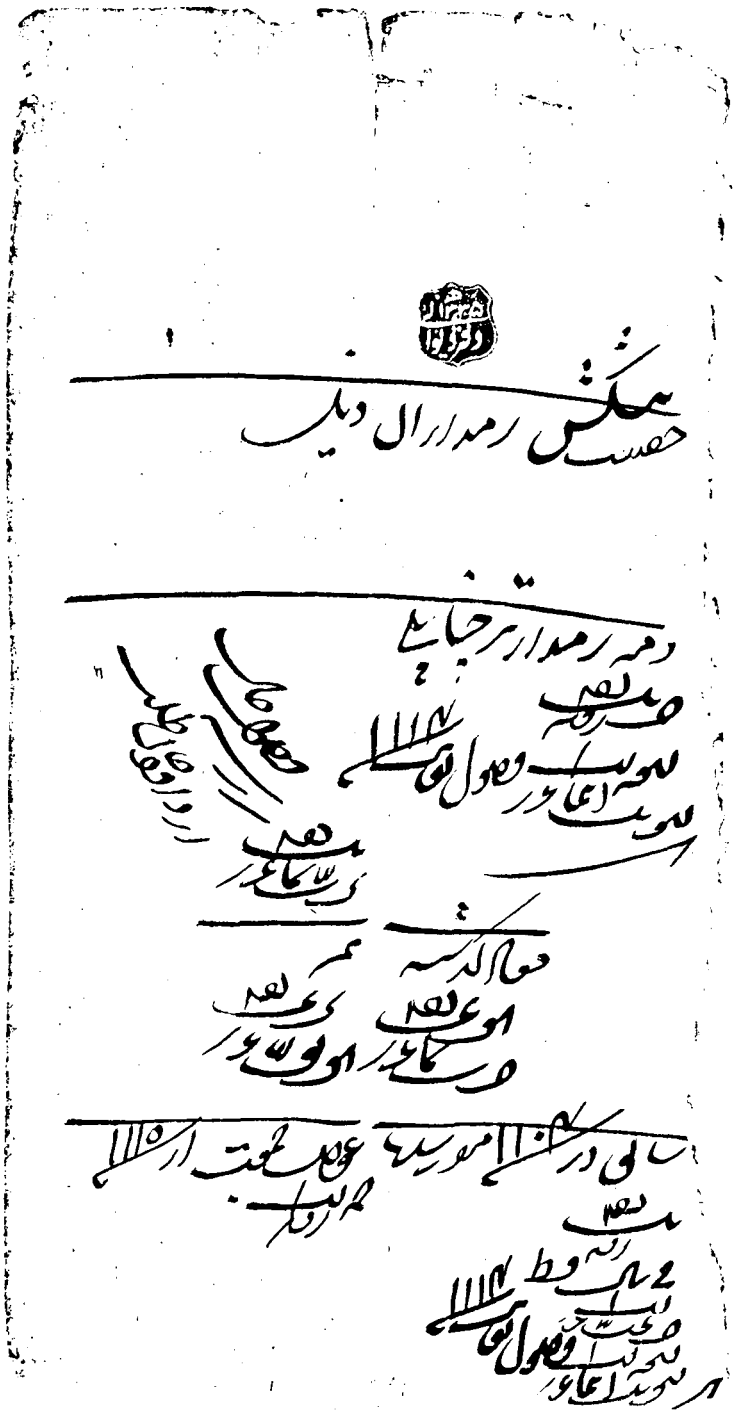
Doc.No. 1/34/6-16 I.J.C.

Haqiqat-i-Peshkash (Statement regarding Peshkash) D/1690-91 of Dashpende of sarker Ellore and of pargana of Audameri. Here the percentage of rusum is Rs.1-8-0 and Re. 1/-



Doc.No. 1/34/6-15 I.J.C.

Haqiqat-i-Peshkash (Statement regarding Peshkash) D/ 1690-91 of Deshpandes of pargana patlore and pangal. This documents shows that percentage of Rusum was 2.5.



Doc.No. 49 (11) A.P.S.A.

Haqiqat-i-peshkash-i-Zamindaran (Statement regarding peshkash) D/1705 A.D. It contains the details of the peshkash to be paid by the Zaminder of Trichinopoly for the period from 1104-1115.F.